Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 11, 1960

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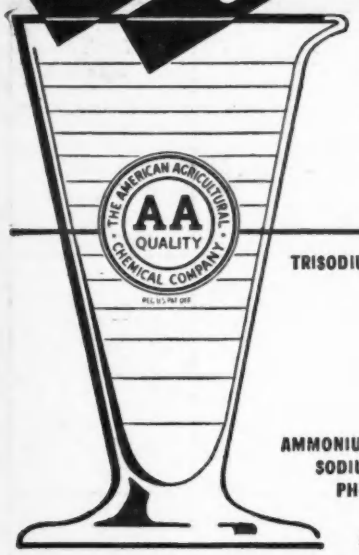

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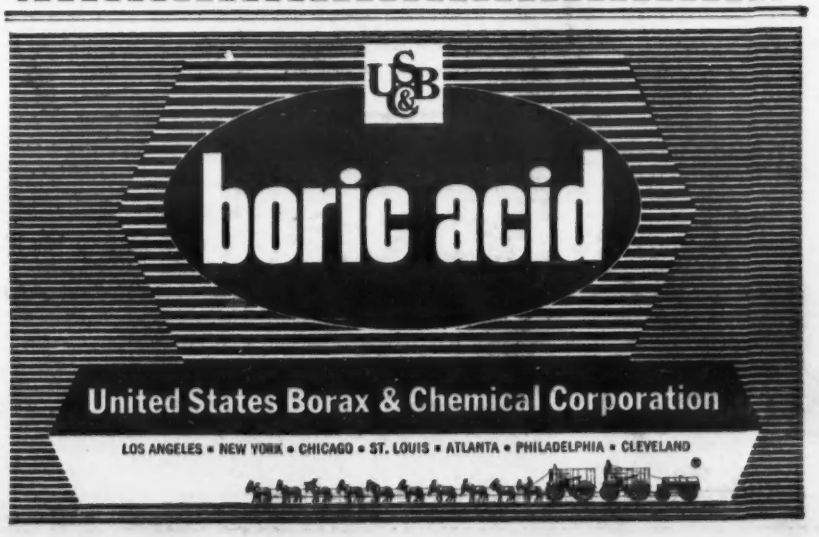
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	Type & Name	Usage	Potency (in U.S.P. units per gram)	Additive	Stability	Mesh Size
LIQUID TYPES	**P1MO** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	In tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	—
	P1MO/BH Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	as above	1,000,000	Edible oil plus anti-oxidants (butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxy-toluene).	Excellent	—
	P1.3 Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)*	For oil-free prepara-tions	1,350,000 to 1,450,000	None	Excellent	—
	A1MO Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)*	In oil solutions and gelatin capsules	1,000,000	Edible oil only, for standardization	Excellent	
BEADLETS	**Type 250-S** Vitamin A palmitate *Dry Beadlets*	Water dispersible. For dry products which will be reconstituted with fluids, such as dry cereals, etc.	250,000	None	Excellent	Essentially 30-80 free-flowing, for uniform distribution in dry mixes.
	Type 500-S Vitamin D_2 *Dry Beadlets*		500,000	None	Excellent	
POWDERS	**Type 325A-32.5D** Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*	For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	A—325,000 D_2—32,500	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 325 Vitamin A *(dry)*		325,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500 *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate	For dry prepara-tions: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements	500,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
	Type 500A-50D Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin D_2 *(dry)*		A—500,000 D_2—50,000	None	Excellent	40 and 60
SPECIAL	*For research and special production.* Type P1.8/BH (liquid) — vitamin A palmitate; 1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. Type A2.9 (crystalline) — Vitamin A acetate; 2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. No oil addition. Antioxidants in Type P1.8/BH: butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene. Both types need special handling.			**Packing** All Roche vitamin A is packaged to insure safety in transit and ease of handling in pharmaceutical operations.		

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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NOPCO'S NEW PRESIDENT: George G. Stier, elected president of Nopco Chemical Company, Newark, N.J., succeeding Ralph Wechsler who has become chairman of the board.

Aminotriazole Nearly Achieves a Major Coup

Aminotriazole, which for a while last week appeared likely to make a stunning public relations recovery, is back trudging the long, hard scientific road to vindication.

Chemical industry hopes that the weed-killer would quickly lose its cancer-producing tag were shot up dramatically early in the week by an editorial in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

Dr. John H. Talbott, editor of the AMA *Journal*, wrote that he didn't think much of all this talk about aminotriazole being a deadly carcinogen. As a matter of fact, he said, the chemical exists in nature—in cabbage, turnips, broccoli and mustard.

Acting Commissioner of Food and Drugs John L. Harvey, quick to refute the AMA, fired off a telegram to Dr. Talbott asking him to back up his statement. Said Mr. Harvey:

"As far as we know, aminotriazole is a

—*Continued on page 31*

Monsanto Ammonia Plant In Luling Thinks for Itself

An ammonia plant that thinks for itself: This is what Monsanto Chemical Company has at Luling, La.

The unit, believed to be the first to be computer-controlled in the US, has already begun start-up operations.

The plant, well into its prescribed testing period, is controlled by an "RW-300" digital controlled computer, manufactured by the Ramo-Wooldridge division of Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge, Inc.

By use of the computer, Monsanto expects to achieve maximum productivity from its plant investment at minimum operating costs. The computer continually monitors process conditions, makes numerous calculations and automatically adjusts controls for optimum results.

Colors Fight Is Shaping Up Over Whether HEW Can Say 'No' After It Has Given Its Okay

A legal showdown between the chemical industry and the government is shaping up over the authority of Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to withdraw prior sanctions for use of coaltar colors in foods. As Congress was oiling the machinery to dig into the whole matter of color controls and cancer-producing agents finding their way into the nation's food supply, the Food & Drug Administration last week set the stage for new litigation on colors with orders reaffirming previous moves to ban further use of seven disputed food dyes.

The Seven Disputed Dyes

These are FD&C orange Nos. 1 and 2, which were used extensively in confections and cakes; red No. 32, used for coloring oranges; yellow Nos. 1, 3 and 4, used in coloring butter and oleomargarine, and all batches of red No. 1 which fail to comply with the new specifications for this color issued by the agency last July.

Requests of producers that they be granted a public hearing on the right to use up their stocks of the colors were turned down by the agency.

In so doing, however, FDA agreed to delay the effective date of the order withdrawing outstanding certificates on the colors in inventory until April 6 to allow time for the producers or users to institute judicial actions testing the authority to decertify stocks.

In denying the requests for hearings, FDA noted that many of the points raised in support of hearings involved legal questions that should be determined by the courts.

The right of the secretary to withdraw certifications of coaltar colors has been

—*Continued on page 62*

Nylon-6 Cord Capacity To Be Hiked By Allied

Allied Chemical Corporation is drawing up a battle plan aimed at capturing at least a portion of the new car market for nylon-6 tire cord. At present, new cars come equipped with tires made using "Tyrex" rayon high-tenacity cord.

Allied is set to triple its capacity for production of "Golden Caprolan" yarn for tires at its Hopewell, Va., location. Present capacity is estimated by outside sources at 25 million pounds each year.

The firm's effort is really a double-

—*Continued on page 58*

OVERSEAS RESEARCH DIRECTOR: Harold W. Mohrman, appointed to the newly-created post of director of research for its overseas division by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

PVC Works in Illinois Latest Borden Project

Borden Chemical Company has slated a new polyvinyl chloride plant to rise adjacent to existing facilities at Illiopolis, Ill. Planned capacity is 40 million pounds.

In addition to the basic resin, the plant's output will include copolymer products. These will be moved to the vinyl flooring industry, and into phonograph records, solution coatings and specialty resins.

Overall investment in the new facility will total $4 million, Borden estimates. A twenty-acre tract of land has just been purchased, and engineering for the project is nearing completion.

With completion late last year of a polyvinyl chloride expansion at Leominster, Mass., Borden now has 40 million pounds of capacity at that location.

Chemical Quiz: When Will Steel Shoot Costs Up?

The chemical industry is wondering how soon it is going to have to pay more for new plant and processing equipment as a result of the settlement of the steel strike. What seems to be on chemical planners' minds these days is not whether there will be a steel price increase, but when and how much.

Some observers feel a rise might occur in a couple of months. Others, eyeing the politics involved, feel that a boost in steel prices won't happen until after the election.

But whenever the price boost happens, it is bound to bring a repetition of that old familiar refrain, the cost-price squeeze.

Who's most likely to feel the pinch in the chemical industry? Producers of old-line, low-profit, large-volume materials. Soda ash is a case in point.

Soda Ash as a Case in Point

Away back in 1954, the alkali industry was complaining about the skyrocketing cost of expansion or new plant installation for the production of soda ash. The situation hasn't become any more favorable since.

Immediate effects of the strike settlement in chemical markets last week included a more relaxed attitude on the part of purchasers. Producers of heavy acids believe that orders will be placed a bit further ahead now that the tension is off.

Non-ferrous coating and plating metals are taking on a more bullish look, notably tin, which is reportedly being bought on a longer range basis.

Coal chemicals suppliers also are heaving sighs of relief, but they don't expect snug supply positions in some of their products to be ironed out much before the first half is over.

Problems include naphthalene and its major derivative, phthalic anhydride, and benzene, a quantity of which was recently sold for 50 cents per gallon (going price: 34 cents). Natural phenol—tight even before the strike—is expected to stay that way.

For the near term, however, the greater portion of the chemical industry continues along in its upward surge, relatively uneffected by settlement of the dispute.

Later on, however, the industry is likely to be affected in other ways than by a possible steel increase. Roger Blough, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, puts it this way:

"Many people mistakenly believe that a steel wage increase would not be in-

—*Continued on page 49*

Magnesium Unit in Calif. Put Up for Sale by Gov't

The government has decided to unload its $7 million magnesium metal plant at Manteca, Calif. The unit was built during World War II. Recent removal from the National Industrial Reserve has enabled General Services Administration to offer the facility without the encumbrance of emergency recapture rights.

Except for a brief period of use for a titanium pilot project, the plant has been used exclusively for magnesium production. Included in the sale are seventeen industrial buildings, over eighty acres of land and numerous machinery and equipment items.

GSA is inviting offers for the land and improvements as a whole and for other items for off-site removal including a laboratory, a fleet of forty-six industrial tractors and lifts and a propane plant.

Competitive sealed bids will be accepted by GSA's San Francisco office until 3 p.m., PSTS, February 24.

Aluminum Fluoride Due For Increase in Output

Stauffer Chemical Company will double its aluminum fluoride production based on a fluidized bed process.

The New York-based company will accomplish the move through a capacity enlargement at the aluminum fluoride plant of its Nyotex Division at Houston, Tex. Increased demand from the aluminum industry has necessitated the enlargement, Stauffer says.

REALIGNMENT OF ALLIED'S TOP ECHELON: Wilbur H. Brumfield and Frank J. French, named presidents of Solvay Process Division and General Chemical Division, respectively, in a realignment of top executive personnel by Allied Chemical Corporation, New York. Frank M. Norton, made executive vice-president of Allied's plastics and coal chemicals division. Mr. Brumfield, formerly executive vice-president of Solvay, succeeds I. H. Munro who was elected vice-president of marketing for Allied last summer (OPD, 8/3/59). Mr. French, previously executive vice-president of General Chemical, replaces Irb H. Fooshee who was made manufacturing vice-president for Allied at the same time that Mr. Munro was elevated. Mr. Norton has been vice-president of the plastics and coal chemicals division since 1958.

Wilbur H. Brumfield

Frank J. French

Frank M. Norton

Chemical Industry's Old Friend, Rapid Write-Off Program, Dies

An old friend of the American chemical industry, the government's tax amortization program, is no more. It certified two final chemical industry requests—these from Thiokol Chemical Corporation—during the final weeks of 1959 and then passed into official limbo. But in the nearly ten years that it existed, under the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization, the program made eligible for rapid write-offs about $1.8 billion worth of chemical facilities, out of a total industry investment of about $3 billion.

During the program's lifetime, the chemical industry invested about $12.7 billion in new plants and equipment for all purposes, and slightly under 15 percent benefited from the program.

Rocket Engine Facilities Approved

In the final week OCDM certified the facilities for Thiokol Chemical, for a total of $2,614,129 for research and development of rocket engines.

From the start of the program in October, 1950—shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea—through the December, 1959, closing date, a total of 22,303 certificates of necessity were issued by OCDM covering facilities estimated to cost $39.6 billion, of which $23.3 billion were eligible for accelerated amortization.

During the same period, 8,891 applications covering an estimated $16.2 billion worth of facilities were denied.

Throughout the program small business firms had been given special consideration, all receiving five extra percentage depreciation points. Of the total certificates issued, more than 40 percent, representing $4.5 billion of private capital investment, went to small business.

Virtually every industry in the United States related to defense had participated in the expansion program. Principal among these industries were primary metals, chemicals, petroleum, machinery, ordnance, aircraft and missiles, transportation, electric power and research and development.

The accelerated amortization program had never involved the investment of government funds, all of the facilities

—Continued on page 44

Gelvatex Is Bought Up By Synkoloid Company

Gelvatex Coatings, Anaheim, Calif., has been purchased by Synkoloid Company, Los Angeles. Gelvatex, a manufacturer of polyvinyl acetate paints since 1950, was a division of Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass.

Synkoloid will manufacture a complete line of water-base paints, including all Gelvatex products at the Anaheim factory.

US Sells Coconut Oil, To Offer Another Lot

General Services Administration, which last week sold 14 million pounds of surplus coconut oil to four bidders, plans to put another 10 to 14 million pounds of oil on the block by the middle of next month.

Last week's sale marks the first lot of coconut oil to be released from the government's stockpile of 265 million pounds. Eight companies made offers for the oil, and their bids ranged from 13 cents to 18.27 cents a pound.

Here are the four successful bidders:

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—3 million pounds of coconut oil at 17.95 cents a pound.

Lever Brothers Company, New York—902,000 pounds of oil at 18.16 cents and 183,000 pounds at 18.27 cents a pound.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco—6 million pounds at 17.48 cents a pound.

E. F. Drew & Co., New York—3.9 million pounds of coconut oil at 17.85 cents a pound.

Bone Blacks Will Go Up On 15th of January: AAC

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, will raise prices on all grades of "Cosmic" bone blacks by 1½ cents a pound, effective Friday (January 15).

New prices will range from 19½ cents a pound to 26¼ cents a pound for the various grades, f.o.b. Detroit, Mich., freight allowed to destination, for lots greater than 100 pounds. For smaller lots, price is 5 cents a pound higher.

Price differential for Pacific Coast destinations, currently 2 cents a pound higher, will be increased to 3¼ cents effective Friday.

Korean Soda Ash Plant Is Slated for Restoration

A Korean firm—Oriental Chemical Industry Company, Ltd.—is getting a $5.6 million loan from Development Loan Fund to help in the setting up of a soda ash plant at Samchok, Korea.

The loan will help restore a plant established in 1938 but largely destroyed during the hostilities in Korea. Raw materials are available locally.

The new unit will produce annually an estimated 39,000 metric tons of soda ash, 4,200 tons of caustic soda, 2,500 of sodium bicarbonate and 5,000 tons of calcium chloride.

Right now, Korea must import its total supply of these chemicals, largely through grants from the International Cooperation Administration.

Output of the new Korean facility is expected to reduce the country's imports by about $3 million a year.

The Week's Price Changes

Aluminum Paste, Copra, Dried Blood and Tankage Advanced. Beeswax, Coumarin, Mercury, Thioglycolic Acid Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Aluminum paste, 1½c. per lb. (p. 45).
Powd., 2c. per lb. (p. 45).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 47).
Corn oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 47).
Refd., crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 47).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Dried blood, N. Y. & Chi., 25c. per unit-ton (p.37).
Lard, cash, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Tankage, N. Y. & Chi., 25c. per unit-ton (p. 37).

Prices Reduced

Ammonium thioglycolate, 3c. per lb. (p. 51).
Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Beeswax, crude, Braz., 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Carnauba wax, chalky, 3c. per lb. (p. 47).
No. 2, crude, 4c. per lb. (p. 47).
Refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 47).
No. 3, Ceara, crude, 4c. per lb. (p. 47).
Refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 47).
Parnahyba, crude, 3c. per lb. (p. 47).
Refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 47).
Yellow, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Corn oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Coumarin, 30c. per lb. (p. 55).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 47).
exp., $2 per ton (p. 00).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 33).
Oleo acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Oleo oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Tallow acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).
Thioglycolic acid, 3c. per lb. (p. 51).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 47).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 8, 1960	Jan. 1, 1960	Jan. 9, 1959
111.61	111.70	110.38

Drums Will Have a Big Year

The chemical industry—paint manufacturers included—will point the way as shipments of steel drums and pails advance 5 percent this year over the 1959 total. Ten percent more drums will be used for chemicals and paints in 1960, only 2 percent more for food and oil. That's the steel drum picture as daubed by Business & Defense Services Administration in its latest industry run-down.

Recalling the hollow echo in empty warehouses during the recently-settled steel strike, BDSA notes further that those steel-container supply lines can still use a little filling up. This means, the government agency says, that sales of the containers will remain "abnormally" high during the year's first half.

"Replenishing supply lines and users' depleted inventories, plus fulfilling normal requirements in an expanding economy, are general overall plus factors for 1960 business," is how the Business & Defense people put it.

And as BDSA turns its spotlight on the last year of the fifties, the chemical industry is seen standing stage-center. For while food usage of steel containers stood still, and oil industry usage experienced a further decline, drum use by chemical people scooted upward. The chemical industry accounted for 47

—Continued on page 31

WASHINE SALES V. P.: Arnold Stern, elevated from general sales manager to vice-president in charge of sales by Washine Chemical Corporation, Lodi, N.J.

BDSA's New Chemical Man Is Executive of Wyandotte

An executive of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—W. L. Rippeteau, jr.—is the new adviser to the director of the chemical and rubber division of Business & Defense Services Administration. He succeeds Thomas V. Cartolano, who has returned to his post with Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Rippeteau has joined the agency under the arrangement by which industry executive personnel are made available for temporary assignment to the government without compensation.

Sun Acquires Facile Corp.

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has acquired Facile Corporation, Paterson, N.J. Facile produces special laminates for the military and a basic line of coated and laminated films and fabrics as well as industrial and decorative tapes.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

CIBS Sets Meeting 56
Ethical Drug Competition Told 5
French Group Schedules Meetings 7
Plastics Production to Climb 7

Government News

BDSA Sees Sulfuric, Alkali Gains 7
Chemical Amortization Program Ended 4
Colors Fight Shaping Up 3
Gulf Bows to FTC Order 40
Magnesium Plant to Go on the Block ... 3
Sohio, Leonard Are Antitrust Targets 40
US Sells Coconut Oil 4

Industry News

Aluminum Fluoride Output to Rise 3
Aminotriazole Vindicated—Nearly 3
Bone Black Prices to Rise January 15.. 4
Carwin Absorbs Subsidiary 5
Celanese Ties Future to New Fiber 5
Chemical Industry Ponders Steel Accord 3
Chemicals Seen Needing Advertising 7
Cokeoven Project Set by Steelmaker 5
Coolant Is Dow's Latest 5
Dixon HF Plant Nearer 7
Dow Reports New Epoxy 44
Drums to Have Big Year 4
DuPont, Binks Sign Pact 35
Esso and Carter Merge 44
FMC Has New Laminate 39
Gelvatex Bought by Synkoloid 4
Gulf to Start Cyclohexane Unit 5
Haas, Otto, Dead 5
Huisking Plans R&D Expansion 7
Monsanto's Plant Computer-Controlled. 3
Nalco Has New Silica Sol 56
Nylon—6 Capacity Hiked 3
Oronite Reorganizes Marketing Dept 35
PVG Project Set by Borden 3
Sun Acquires Facile Corp 4
Talc in USP Grade Offered 31
Western Petrochemical to Start New Unit 5

International News

Carbon Black Plant Debuts in Australia. 5
Korean Plant Restoration Set 4
LCA Settles Litigation 5
Merck to Expand in Europe 31
Nitrogen Market Appraised 5
Paint Makers Seek Export Markets 7
Wyeth Completes Argentine Unit 7

Personnel News

Allied Names Hathaway 5
Allied Realigns Top Echelon 3
BDSA Gets New Chemical Advisor 4
Browning Names Import Head 31
Century Names Samter, Howarth 44
Florasynth Names Miller 56
Grace Chemical Appoints Dugan 5
Intex Appoints Mason 7
Mercantile Metal Names Lorenz 31
Monsanto Names Mohrman 3
Nopco Elects Stier President 3
Schering Fills Sales Post 34
Solvay Process Fills 3 Posts 34
Southern Clays Appoints Stern 46
Washine Advances Stern 4
Witco Elects Seligman 7

Market Reports

Acids 33
Agricultural Chemicals 37
Aliphatic Organics 38
Aromatic Chemicals 55
Botanical Drugs, Gums 52
Chemical Specialties 41
Coal Chemicals 42
Coatings Materials 45
Drugs 51
Emulsions & Latexes 41
Essential Oils 55
Fats & Greases 48
Fatty Acid Derivatives 41
Fertilizer Materials 37
Filtering Materials 58
Fine Chemicals 51
Heavy Chemicals 33
Industrial Organic Chemicals 38
Metals, Nonferrous 33
Naval Stores 46
Oil Cake and Meal 48
Oils 47
Paint Materials 45
Pesticides 37
Petrochemicals 38
Petroleum Derivatives 57
Protective Coatings Materials 45
Spices 56
Trade Name Chemicals 41
Waxes 48

General Features

Advertisers' Index 62
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 63
Classified Advertisements 62
Coal Chemical Output 42
Crude Oil Stocks 57
Current Market Quotations 9
Data Offered 36
Editorials 32
Imports 63
Jobs & People 40
Obituaries 49
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 32

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Coolant Is Dow's Latest

Something motorists have dreamed about for years is ready to come out of Dow Chemical Company—a super radiator fluid that will reportedly eliminate antifreeze, water, rust inhibitors and the disagreeable chore of seasonal draining.

The Midland, Mich., company calls its development "the first all-year cooling system fluid for automobile engines" and promises to have it on the market this spring.

Chemically the material is a blend of diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, balanced inhibitor systems and specially-treated water that is even purer than distilled water. It will be sold under the tradename "Dowgard."

The product is designed to give automotive engine cooling systems protection against rust and corrosion, freezing and over-heating from minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit to plus 240 degrees for one full year.

Dow research scientists consider its development a major breakthrough in the coolant field. "One of the first really new cooling system developments in many years," the company says.

The new complete coolant will reportedly improve engine cooling in all climates. In southern climates, the new fluid will maintain desirable heat transfer even in air conditioned cars and will protect against rust and corrosion throughout the year, says Dow.

For the car or truck owner in the northern freeze zone, who has been in the habit of draining out his exhausted antifreeze in the spring and who installs corrosion - inhibited water for the summer, the new product will eliminate this twice-a-year chore.

Dow's research engineers have been carrying on studies for a number of years with new chemical for-

—*Continued on page 62*

Nitrogen World Picture Looks Good Supply-wise, Demand-wise, Price-wise

Nitrogen world output will jump 6½ percent and consumption 5 percent during the current (July 1, 1959, to June 30, 1960) year. The last half of the nitrogen year, now getting under way, will bring a steadier price level, possibly reversing the downtrend of the first half. For prices have already reached bottom, according to Aikman (London), Ltd., an English brokerage firm reporting in the latest issue of *Nitrogen*.

GRACE'S PLANNING CHIEF: Alfred F. Dugan, appointed director of planning for its Grace Chemical Division by W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Aikman's estimate for 1959-60 tabs agricultural output at 9,342,000 tons, versus 8,768,000 the previous year; industrial output at 1,715,000 tons, versus 1,650,000.

Consumption is expected to reach 8,744,000 tons in the agricultural category, versus 8,327,000 last year; industrial use is tabbed at 1,715,000 tons as against 1,630,000 tons last year.

Why the Rosy Outlook?

The rosy outlook on prices—in a market that has felt a prolonged downtrend—stems from vast improvement in the stock position of producers. During the steel strike, Aikman notes, nitrogen stocks here were in short supply, enabling Canadian producers to step up exports, thereby trimming their own stocks.

"In Europe," the report says, "the determination to move stocks at any price has had its effect and large quantities have been exported, reducing stocks to a minimum."

The entry of Spain into the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Aikman notes, will open up the Spanish market to producers north of the Pyrenees through a liberalization of imports. But Aikman cautions producers not to fight their way into that market by price-cutting.

"Should the prices of exporting countries to Spain further be reduced, undoubtedly the duty will be increased in order to maintain protection of the Span-

—*Continued on page 53*

Gulf Starts Running On Cyclohexane Feb. 1

Gulf Oil Corporation expects to start up operations at its new multi-million dollar cyclohexane plant at Port Arthur, Tex., on February 1. The new facility will produce a high-purity grade of cyclohexane which, Gulf says, is especially adapted to the manufacture of nylon.

Cyclohexane is also used as a solvent in the manufacture of polyethylene and as a raw material for the manufacture of plasticizers and synthetic lubricants.

The benzene used as a raw material for this cyclohexane plant will be supplied

—*Continued on page 36*

Cokeoven Building Project Slated by Jones & Laughlin

Plans for construction of a $9.5 million battery of by-product cokeovens have been announced by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. A total of 118 smokeless-type ovens will be installed at the company's Pittsburgh, Pa., steel works.

Completion of the program is tentatively scheduled for mid-1961. Contract for construction has been awarded to Wilputte Coke Oven Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Ethical Drug Business Placed Among the American Industries Leading in Competitive Spirit

Ethical drug manufacturing is as competitive as any business in the country. And the industry's critics will find this is so, irrespective of the economic measure they may choose. So says Dr. Austin Smith, president of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. Here is the way he summed it up last week in a speech before the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Commissioned Officers Association:

"No industry has an edge on drug manufacturing in its competitiveness or in its honest concern for the public welfare."

This competition is apparent, Dr. Smith adds, by every measure used by professional economists "on the basis of pricing, on control over share of the market, on the number of units, on the ease of entry, on degree of concentration, or on any other measure."

Research Stimulus Noted

He notes that competition within the industry has stimulated research and has brought benefits in health to every American citizen. As one result, Dr. Smith asserts, nine out of every ten life-saving prescriptions written today couldn't even have been filled in 1939.

These are four other major points made by Dr. Smith:

• "The trend of prices received by drug manufacturers has lagged far behind the rise in the cost of living and in recent years has even declined in the face of strong inflationary forces." (He cites the fact that wholesale drug prices "actually decreased 6.6 percent" in the period since 1947-49, at a time when the price of all commodities rose 19.1 percent.)

• "The concentration of productive facilities is far less than in other industries acknowledged to be competitive, i.e., automobiles, steel, food and aluminum." (Dr. Smith points out that no single drug manufacturer, out of an estimated 2,000 engaged in the business, has as much as 10 percent of the market.)

• "The price for new drugs has declined with the spread of production and consumption."

• "The drug industry spends more of its income (9 percent) than any other industry to discover new products that make existing drugs obsolete in keen marketing competition."

Dr. Smith asserts that intense drug industry competition is most clearly manifested at the research level. He points out that "last year, the industry's laboratories worked with 114,600 different chemical substances. Nineteen hundred of them showed enough promise for clinical testing. However, probably less than forty of these will ever become prescription drugs."

NOW WITH ALLIED: Norman B. Hathaway, former marketing vice-president of Oronite Chemical Company, who has joined Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, as assistant to the president of its Nitrogen Division.

Western Petrochemical Set For a Start-Up of Facilities

New facilities of Western Petrochemical Corporation at Chanute, Kan., are expected to go on stream early next month. The company is expanding existing installations and building new processing units.

The additional facilities include a propane deasphalting unit, additional vacuum distillation units, and a TCP wax treater process unit, said to be the first of its kind in the world. The TCP unit will provide continuous bleaching of wax products instead of the conventional batch bleaching.

Carwin Absorbs Subsidiary

Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., has absorbed its wholly-owned subsidiary, Carwin Polymer Products, Inc. Manufacturing and marketing previously carried on by the subsidiary will now be conducted by the parent company's polymer products division, whose personnal remains unchanged.

Celanese Ties Future To B.F. Goodrich Fiber

Celanese Corporation of America hopes to have "Darvan," its newly-acquired textile fiber, in full production within a year. New facilities to produce the synthetic fiber are soon to be installed at the New York-based company's Pampa, Tex., plant.

Announcement of Celanese's plans follows hard on the heels of its acquisition of "Darvan" from B. F. Goodrich Company last week.

Celanese acquired the patents, trademarks, technical know-how and world rights to produce and market the fiber, while Goodrich retains the rights of non-textile uses. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

Goodrich, developer of the material, is reported to have invested about $15 million in it. Included are costs of research

—*Continued on page 44*

LCA Settles Litigation At Cost of $800,000

Getting out from under its contract with Quebec Lithium Corporation will cost Lithium Corporation of America only $800,000. And with the stumbling block of that lawsuit removed, the Minneapolis, Minn., firm finds itself in a solid financial position as 1960 operations get under way.

Item: Net working capital stacks up in excess of $2.3 million, after allowing for the amount to be paid to the Canadian firm during the year. This compares with

—*Continued on page 44*

Carbon Black Plant Debuts in Australia

Australia's first carbon black facilities are set to come on stream.

The new plant—jointly owned by Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., and United Carbon Company, Charleston, W.Va.—will have an initial capacity of 30 million pounds annually. Carbon black requirements down under are estimated at 16,000 tons a year.

Located on a thirty-seven-acre Altoona, Victoria, site, the facilities include control and technical service labs patterned after parent company installations in this country.

Otto Haas's Biography: Work, Retirement, Death

For more than a half-century, Otto Haas had given his every energy to his business, Rohm & Haas Company. On December 31, eighty-seven years old and a little bit weary, he retired. Two days later he was dead.

Those are the simple facts of Mr. Haas's business career, but they don't fill in the accomplishments and the true human values.

Here was a German immigrant boy—poor, ambitious and on the alert for a business opportunity—working in an American export firm dealing in hides. Dissatisfied with his lot, he opened a letter one day in 1905 from his German friend, Dr. Otto Rohm, who had made an important discovery in the process of tanning leather.

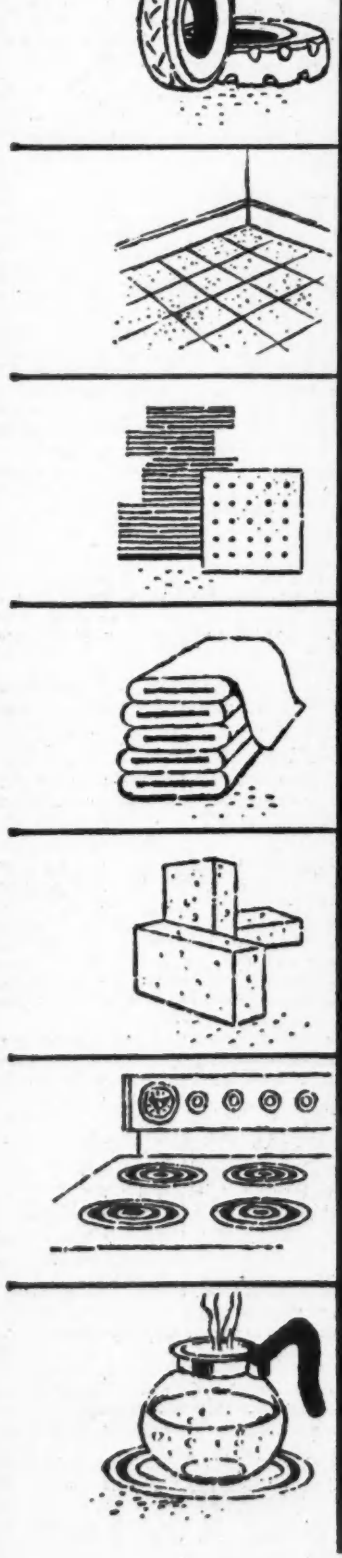
The letter was to change the course of Mr. Haas's life. It told of Dr. Rohm's "Oropon" and suggested that the two friends form a company for its development.

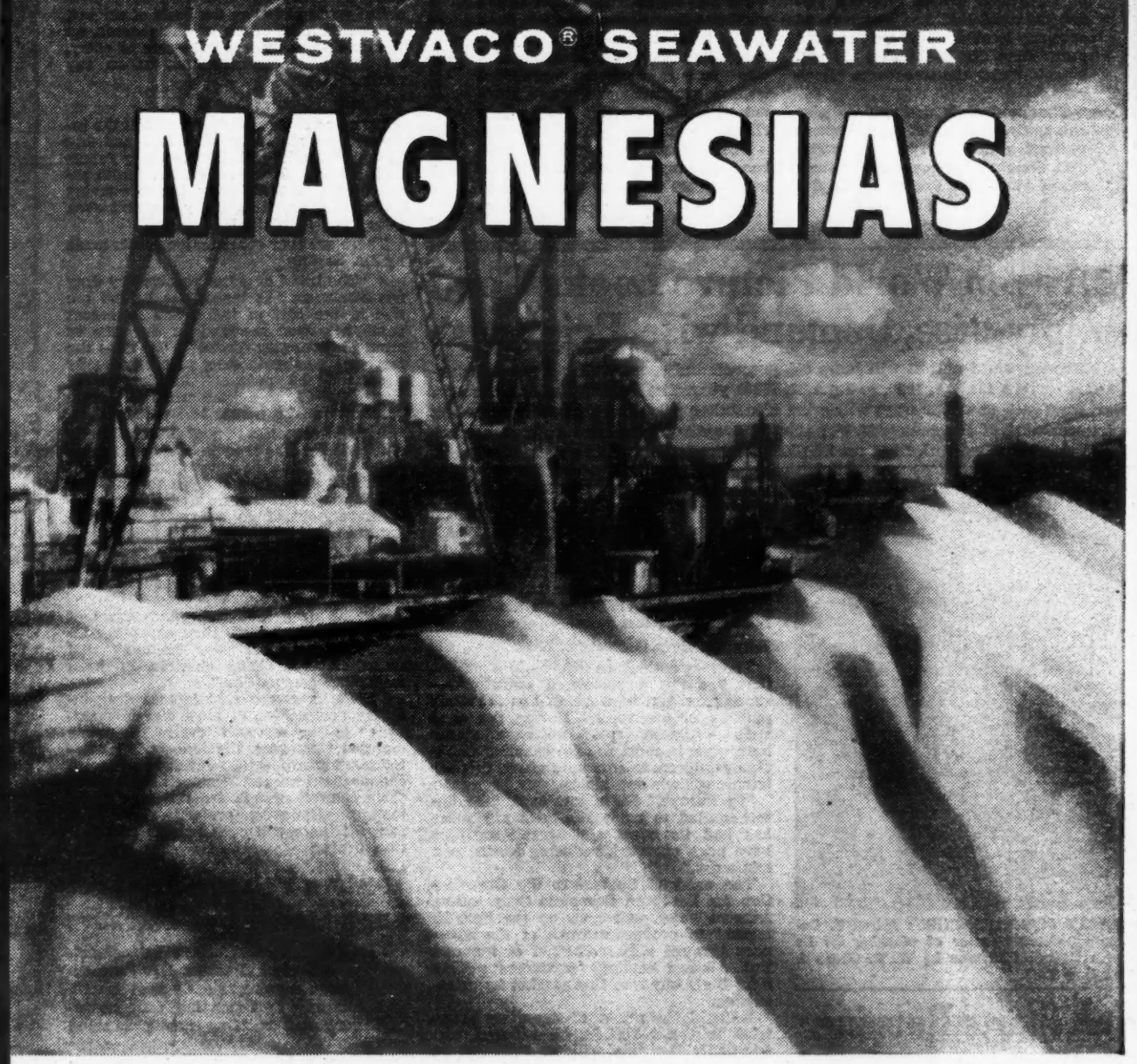
Mr. Haas went to Germany and helped his friend set up the parent firm. But two years later he found some inner urge compelling him to return to the United States he had learned to love. There he formed the American unit, which today is one of the dominant companies on the Philadelphia scene.

But, in his fifty and more years with the enterprise, Mr. Haas saw to it that the company extended its influence far afield. Today, Rohm & Haas operates plants at Bridesburg, Philadelphia and Bristol, in

—*Continued on page 49*

among the most useful inorganic chemicals made!





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INTEX SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: William B. Mason, promoted from general sales manager to vice-president in charge of sales by Intex Chemical Corporation, Lodi, N.J.

BDSA, OPD See Alike On Sulfuric, Alkalis

On sulfuric acid, Business & Defense Services Administration and OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER see eye to eye. BDSA's latest report on the keystone chemical, just issued, echoes OPD's December 28 forecast that 1960 output will hit 18 million short tons, up 4 percent from 1959.

Still another report from BDSA—on the alkali industry and chlorine—indicates that the agency and OPD are also at one on the 1960 outlook for chlorine and caustic soda: Both anticipate a growth rate of 5 percent.

Based on 1959 ouput of 4.2 million tons, chlorine should hit 4.5 million tons next year, according to OPD. But BDSA, a shade more conservative on the 1959 level —which is still being totaled—is tacking its 5 percent growth factor on a 1959 estimate of 4.15 million.

Estimating present sulfuric acid capacity at 22.6 million short tons, BDSA goes on to note that problems of the industry, including climbing capacity, will still be around in 1960.

Other problems facing the industry, according to BDSA: uncertain costs of sulfur, the principal raw material; increas-

—Continued on page 31

Wyeth Completes Work At Facility in Argentina

John Wyeth Laboratories, S. A., a subsidiary of Wyeth International, Ltd., has completed construction of added facilities at its Quilmes, Argentina, pharmaceutical manufacturing plant. The new unit will be used for production of "SMA," a mother's milk substitute formula.

The annex, Wyeth says, is part of a world-wide building program currently under way by the company. The Quilmes plant is under the supervision of A. R. Villafane Tapia, Wyeth president in Argentina.

Paint Manufacturers in Canada Are Looking for New Surfaces That Will Absorb Their Wares

A $143 million industry north of the border says it's on the lookout for export opportunities. The Canadian paint, varnish and lacquer business expects to encounter keen competition as it seeks to gain a foothold in European and British Commonwealth markets, but it hopes to make the grade by aggressive selling and superior products. That's the picture emerging in a recent rundown on Canada's paint industry in *Foreign Trade*, a Canadian government publication.

Market expansion within the dominion itself is moving apace, according to the article, but that speed isn't brisk enough to suit all paint makers.

Some, it is said, are finding growth efforts stymied by the increasing use of building materials that do not require paint, such as stainless steel, glass and, particularly, plastics.

Tailor-Made Coatings Play Key Role

Tailor-made coatings to fill a particular need is one answer that the Canadians, like their American counterparts, have come up with.

But most of the slack, according to the *Foreign Trade* report, is expected to be taken up at the export level.

"It is true that much of the United States export business is not available to Canadian firms because it is transacted through corporate ties or because of US defense requirements abroad," the article goes on to say, "but there are enough noncaptive markets left to permit a substantial increase in Canadian sales."

Import regulations in Commonwealth countries that had favored United Kingdom exports over dollar exports have been revised to put the Canadians on a par with their senior Commonwealth competitor, the article notes.

With this disadvantage removed, Canadian paint makers have a golden opportunity to sew up markets in underdeveloped Commonwealth countries, where the dominion can benefit from tariff preference over the United States, it is said.

How strong is this potential competitor of US paint makers?

In 1958 the Canadian paint industry consisted of 131 plants located in nine of the dominion's ten provinces. That year

—Continued on page 44

French Interests Will Play Part in Exchange Meetings

The first of a series of American-French exchange meetings being sponsored by Societe de Chemie Industrielle will be held on January 28 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. For this meeting, the association's American section will be host.

Featured speaker will be Raoul de Vitry d'Avaucourt, president of Compagnie Pechiney de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques and a vice-president of the association. His topic is "Recent Advances of French Chemical Industry."

The meeting will feature a reception at 7 p.m. and dinner at 8 p.m., followed by Mr. de Vitry's address.

Information is available from Kathryn Connolly, International Selling Corporation, 122 East 42nd Street, New York. Telephone number: OXford 7-1331.

WITCO ORGANICS V. P.: Harold B. Seligman, appointed vice-president and general manager of its organic chemicals division by Witco Chemical Company, New York.

Plastics Seen Soaring Up to 6.4 Billion Tons

Plastics production will soar—economic weather permitting—to 6.4 billion tons this year, up 15 percent from 1959's estimated 5.6 billion tons. This on top of a 25 percent production jump —from 4.52 billion pounds—in 1959.

So reports the Society of the Plastics Industry, basing its findings on a just-completed survey.

A breaking of the billion-pound production barrier, for the first time in history, by two materials—polyethylene and vinyls —highlights the 1959 statistics picture. Output of polyethylene totaled 1.2 billion pounds, up from 763 million; that of vinyls touched 1.1 billion up from 869 million, the survey reveals.

Comparatively less favorable, but not

—Continued on page 58

Dixon HF Plant Nearer

The hydrofluoric acid plant of Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., is moving closer to reality. The Bloomfield, N. J., firm has authorized Vulcan-Cincinnati, Inc., to proceed with design and construction at Paulsboro, N. J. The unit will use a continuous process developed by Buss, Ltd., of Switzerland. Construction should take twelve months.

Chemicals Seen Needing Support From Advertising

"Chemicals are the biggest bargain on the market today." That opinion comes from the president of one of the country's leading advertising agencies. And, as authority for the statement, he cites OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER, which he calls "the chief price guide of the industry.

To back up his point, the executive—Ernest A. Jones, of McManus, John & Adams, Inc., Bloomfield Hills, Mich.—notes that the December price index in OPD stood at 111.54, up only one point from that of a year ago, and only a relatively few points from the 1949 established-average of 100.

'Chemicals Still Need Advertising'

But, bargain or no bargain, chemicals still need advertising—and so does the company that makes them. That is another of the opinions of Mr. Jones. Says he:

"I cannot think of any other commercial endeavor that depends so largely on public faith [engendered by advertising] as does the chemical industry."

And the chemical industry, by its very nature, he notes, must support the heaviest trade paper schedule of any industry . . ."

The individual advertising dollar spent in the chemical industry must work harder than it does in any other industry, thinks Mr. Jones, and that is what he stated in an address to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week.

To characterize just how hard the chemical advertising dollar must work, Mr. Jones observes:

"It has to pitch, catch and take tickets."

Mr. Jones bolsters his position by citing recent research efforts of Vernon Van Diver, noted authority on the advertising business.

Mr. Van Diver recently completed an in-depth study of the parallels between advertising and sales of thirty-four chemical producers.

This, as cited by Mr. Jones, is the principle he evolved:

"A company must increase its advertising at least as intensively as the industry

—Continued on page 35

Huisking Ready to Increase Product Development Plans

Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York, has substantially increased its research and development activities in the past year and is planning a broad product development program for 1960.

This statement was made by William W. Huisking, president of the firm and son of its founder, Charles L. Huisking, on the occasion of the company's fiftieth anniversary in the chemical industry, dating from January 1, 1910.

In presenting an honorary award plaque to the senior Huisking, William Huisking said that his company's new activities as manufacturer of drugs for pharmaceuticals and proprietary drug products, specialty chemicals for the

—Continued on page 36

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 21-24.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Sherman hotel, Chicago, February 1-5.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter conference (midwestern and western divisions), Congress hotel, Chicago, January 27-28; midwinter conference (eastern division), Commodore hotel, New York, February 3-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, consumer market research meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 18-20.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 3-4.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Oil Trades Association of New York, dinner meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10; western regional conference, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 15-16; annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange, annual banquet, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, January 27.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 29-March 4.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, installation luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 19.

Societe de Chimie Industrielle, American section, dinner meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 28.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 5.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, January 12-15.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 2-4.

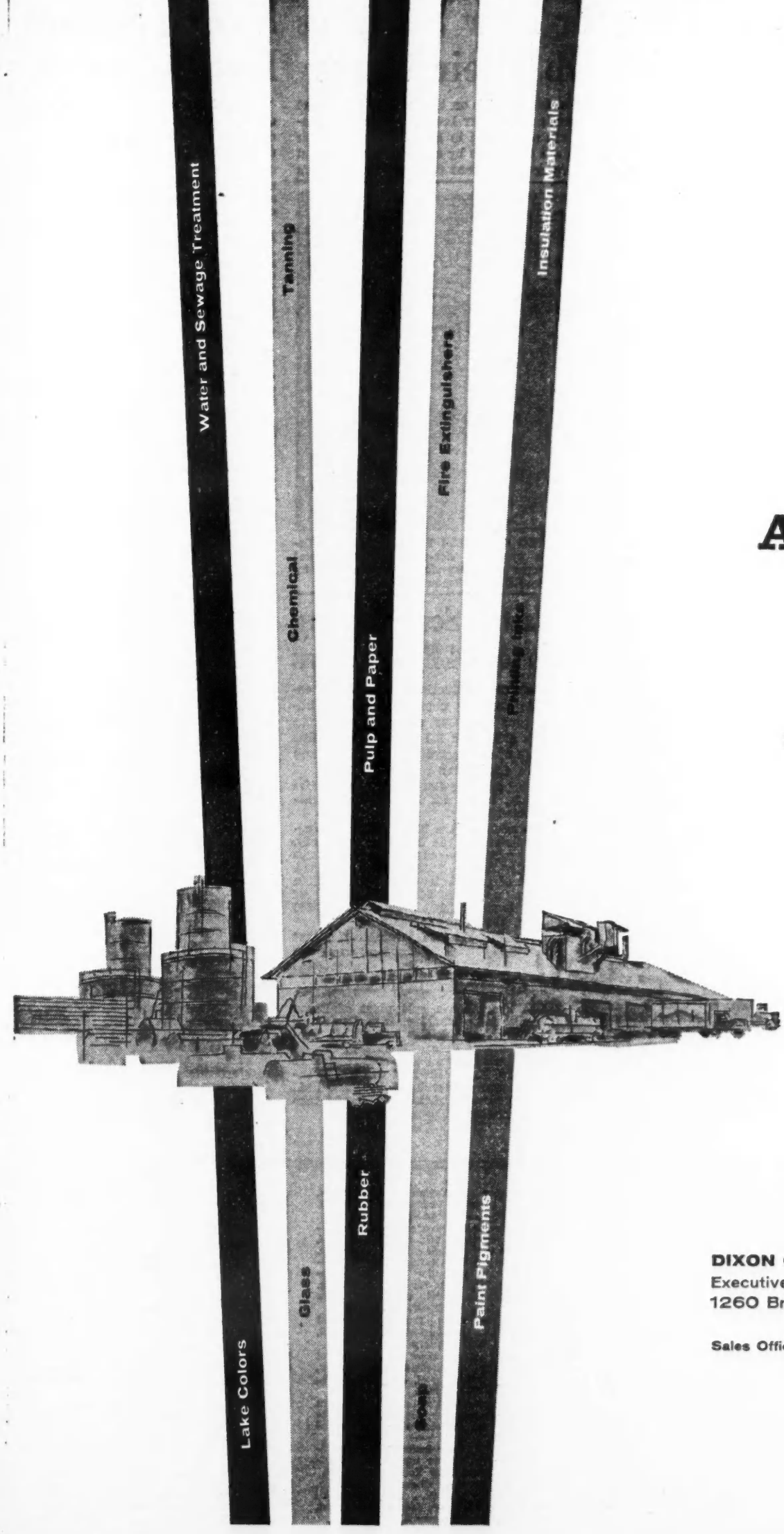
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-25.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 24-25.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col., February 23-25.



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls. dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls. 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 4.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .65
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis . lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls, same basis. lb. 1.33 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd. .... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55 lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. 17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, synth.)
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, t.p.a. buts. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, buts ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes			s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
		kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	shipt.	shipment
		lacq.	lacquer	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload		
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	V&M&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Aloe, Cape, ea. ..... lb. .28 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .60 - .70
powd. kgs. ..... lb 80 - —
Aloin USP bbls. dms. kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium gran, bgs. works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in 6b. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, t-b dms., works lb. .82½- —
6b dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, 6b. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, 6b dms. works lb. .19 - —
6b dms. contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,-000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns. c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs c.l. works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ... ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.30 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .20 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide tech., paste, dms., frt alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech. solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies, ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., cl., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.05
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms. works. lb 42 43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145 .2245

Ammonium Bromide—Manjak

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms. c.l lb. .11½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP gran fib dms lb .17½- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. far, f.o.b. works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms. 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib dms. works lb 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comL, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

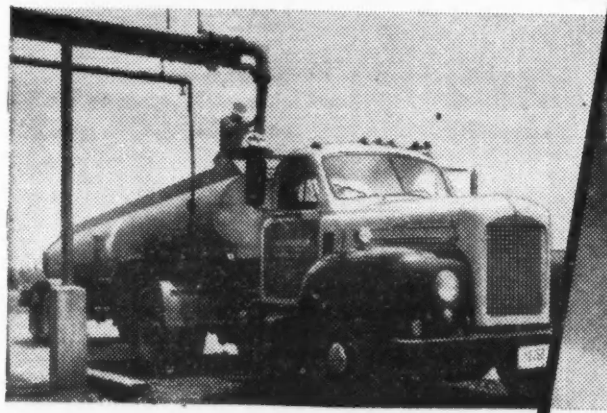
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .03½- .15
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. 17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.95
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms. c.l. works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, oils lb. 90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline)
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms. works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l. mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65% bgs., 10,000 lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l. works lb. .43 - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
Arsenic, crude 95%, bulk, c.l., works lb .016 - —
bbls. c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida, gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls. dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York)
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25-50-kilo dms., kilo 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo 10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l. mines ton 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb .07 - —

When it comes to

ALUM

liquid or dry



ATLANTA, GA.
CHILLICOTHE, O.
CLEVELAND, O.
DENVER, COLO.
DETROIT, MICH.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.
HOPEWELL, VA.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JOHNSONBURG, PA.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
KENNEWICK, WASH.
MACON, GA.
MARCUS HOOK, PA.
MENASHA, WIS.
MIDDLETOWN, O.
MONROE, LA.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
PINE BLUFF, ARK.
PORT ST. JOE, FLA.
SAN FRANCISCO (PORT CHICAGO), CALIF.
SAVANNAH, GA.
TACOMA, WASH.
VANCOUVER, WASH.
WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.
... and soon
EL SEGUNDO, CALIF.

Come to

GENERAL CHEMICAL

As one of America's primary producers of aluminum sulfate, General Chemical has established a network of strategically located plants from coast to coast. Those listed above can provide you with a close, convenient source of supply. These modern plants are located in the heart of active consuming areas. They facilitate service to you. They save transportation costs. In addition, our chain of warehouses across the country makes stocks of dry aluminum sulfate readily available everywhere. Write or phone today for further information on how these facilities can be put to work for you.

Basic to America's Progress

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.. gal. .09½- —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.ton.21.00 • —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon. refy ton.20.00 • ••
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins.....oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots oz 5.25 5.75
Avocado oil, cns., f.o.b. Calif..lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, b u l k, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. 70 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. 1.00- 1.25
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms..... lb 4.50 —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms..... lb 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 • —
bgs. smaller lots, works ton.126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 • .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 196.00 • —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms..... lb. .22 • —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs frt. equald lb .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs. c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald ton.218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l., t.l. dlvd lb .16 • —
bbls. l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd lb .17 • —
Barium oxide grd., dms. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton.275.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 • —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald. lb .20 • —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb .42 • .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm.lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works ton.100.00 • —
dms. l.c.l., works ton.110.00 • —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 • —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 • —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs. ex whse., New York ton 79.85 • —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E 100 lbs 2.35 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.95 - 2.70
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb 2.35 • —
Bayberry wax, bgs..... lb. .45 • .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs .. lb. .53 • .55
Brazilian, bgs..... lb. .37 • —
Central American, bgs ..... lb. Nom.
Chilean, bgs..... lb. .58 Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb .69 .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .68 • .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 • .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 • .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .26 • —
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .28 • —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 • —
Imp., Italian, white low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 • —
Benzal chloride cbys., works lb .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..... lb. .80 • 1.03
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l..... lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 • —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district ...gal. .34 • —
Chicago district ..... gal. .34 • —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .34 • —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .34 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .34 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .34 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .34 • —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .34 • —
Mennequa, Colo. .....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district ...gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .34 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ...gal. .34 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .34 • —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 • .50
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 3.48 • 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 • —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots ..... lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots .. lb. .50 • —

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .33 • —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 • 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 • —
cbys. smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —

Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .96 - 1.06
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dcns lb. .68 • .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .56 • .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 • —
Benzyl formate cns. .....lb 1.85 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 9.25 • —
Benzyl propionate bots. ..... lb 1.35 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots. ..... lb 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride)
Berberine bisulfate, cns.....lb.56.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots .. lb.56.50 • —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns. lb.11.75 -13.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).

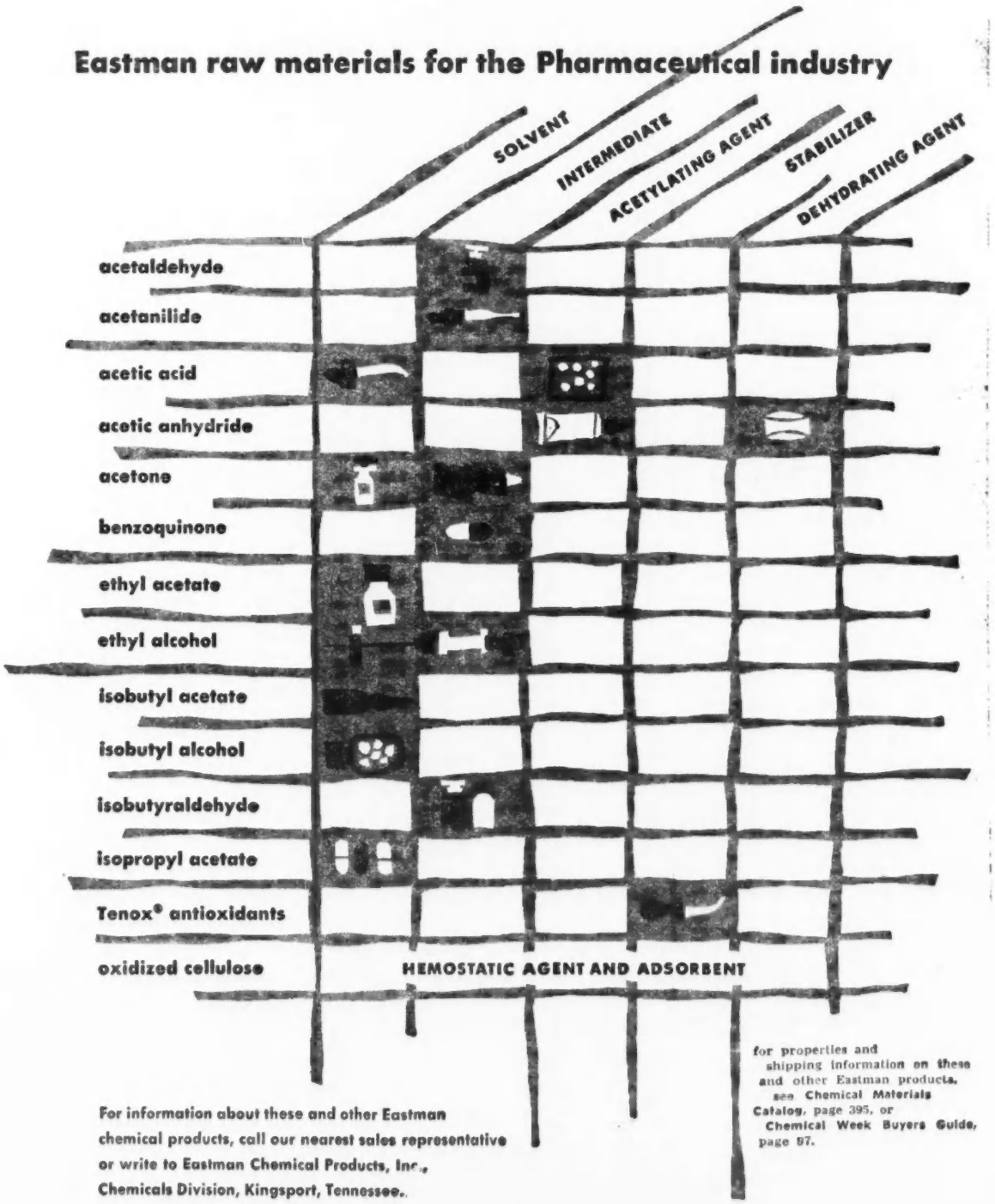
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. .....gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars .....lb. 5.11 • —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots....lb. 2.21 • —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. ... lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 • —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.lb. 3.20 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.63 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .31 • —
Blackberry root bark bls. ..... lb. .50 • .55
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .53 • —
Black haw tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 • —

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.00 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 • —
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 2.55
Peruvian dms. ..... lb 1.80 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 • —
Resinated bbls. ..... lb 1.50 • —
Bone black, dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 • .22½
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.



for properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see Chemical Materials Catalog, page 395, or Chemical Week Buyers Guide, page 97.

For information about these and other Eastman chemical products, call our nearest sales representative or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

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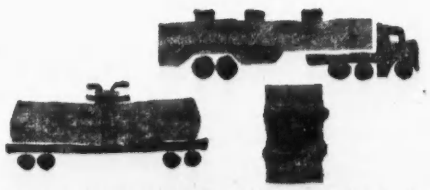

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Bonemeal steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs 6.57 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 7.30 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 9.70
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 19.62 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs 20.87 22.87
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 163.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 11.05 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 12.30 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l. works, ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l. works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 10.10 12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb 1.53 - —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ref. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 -
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb .21½ -
Bromochloromethane dms. c.l. frt. equald lb 48 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 50 - —
tanks, same basis lb 47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.75 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.75 - 1.90
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

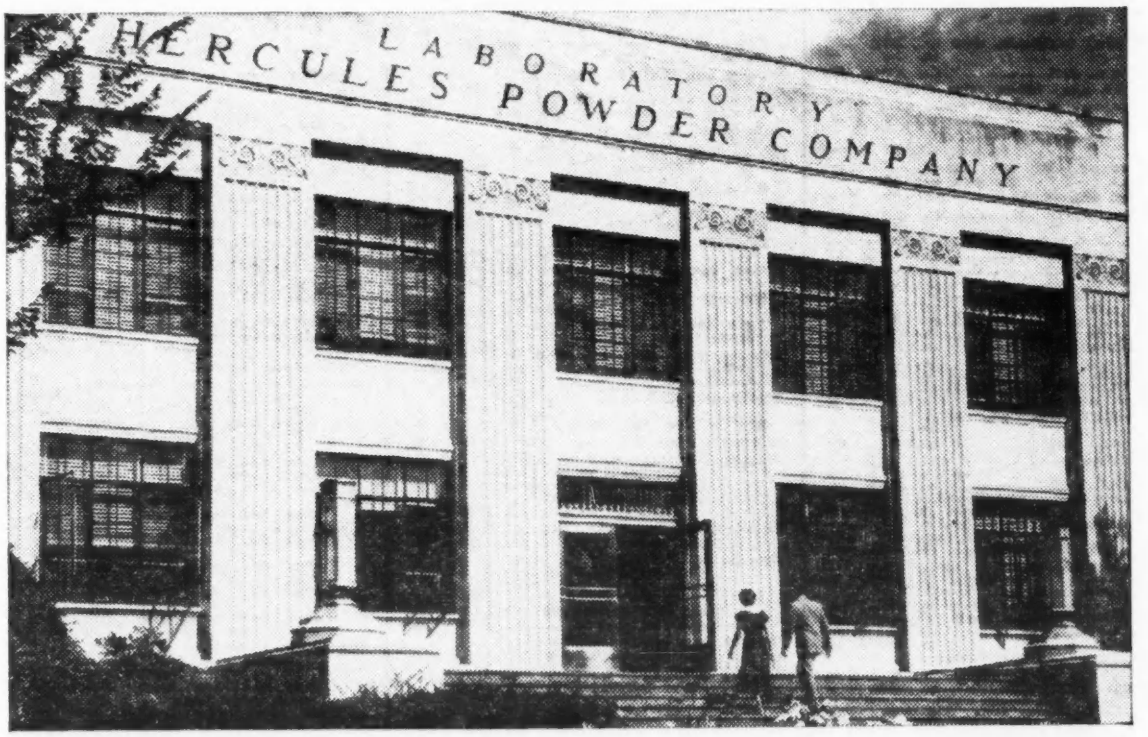
Butadiene, refd cyls., c.l., refy lb 21 —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb .22 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. 42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 40 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks dlvd lb .12½ - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Butyl chloride dms. c.l. works lb. .37½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether dms. c.l. works lb .35¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .36 - —
tanks works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd. dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi lb .27¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono- Di and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)
p-tert-Butylphenol. bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb 27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 22 —
dms., l.c.l. dvld lb 23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 19½ - —
Butyric acid 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade bbls., frt alld, E of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade bbls same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls frt alld E of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
Red, light shade bbls same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade bbls same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, dark shade bbls. same basis lb. 2.52 - —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade bbls same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb 1.75 2.55
Redist. USP cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP dms. lb 34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb 12.00 20.00
Calciferol cryst. 10-kilo or more lots, works gram 54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram 55 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms 100 lbs. or more, frt adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. 10 - 10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l. dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting 325 mesh, bgs. c.l works ton 32.00 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l. works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton 17.00 18.00
Precip., dense, bgs, c.l., works, ton 30.00 35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 50.00
medium, bgs, c.l. works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
Precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 57.00
ultrafine, bgs. c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.80 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb. .27 - —
Solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump dms. works lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies, cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 - .40
dms. smaller lots, works lb 41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm, works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate liq. 4% Ca., dms frt equald lb. 30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 86.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l. frt. equald, Kansas City works ton 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
21% P., bgs. c.l. t.l. frt equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots frt equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald, 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate ctns. c.l. lb .39 - —
ctns. l.c.l. lb .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X powd. 100-lb dms. lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms. incl. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.63 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs lb. .85 .90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb .87 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy dms. lb .35 - .55
White, dms lb .26 .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 6.50 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .65 - .67
Refd., bgs. lb. .72 - .74
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 1.25 - —
powd. bxs. lb 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb 2.75 - —
Caprie acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - .34½
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec 92-99% dms., c.l. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .23 - —
tanks lb .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin NF, from dom pepper, dms lb 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb 4.50 —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l. works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 39.00 - 42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, lots lb. .72 - .74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .73 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19½ - .19¾
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dms. dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld, 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb .30 - —
"B," bls. lb .29 - —
"C," bls lb .28 - —
Korintje "A" bls. lb .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP)
Castor oil dom. blown dms. c.l. lb .2550 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb .2650 - —
dehydrated bodied, dms. c.l. lb .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2660 - —
tanks lb .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .3050 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms. l.c.l lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17¾ - .18
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75% dms., works lb. .19 - .19¼
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split dms lb .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs. c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat. cns. lb 5.25 - —
Syn. cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub. dms. works lb 4.25½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nom.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .62 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E lb .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content bgs. dlvd., E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld lb .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).
Cerium chloride 46% dms dlvd lb 25 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO fib dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 30-lb lots or more dlvd lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb .41½ - —
fib cns. l.c.l., same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks same basis lb .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb .48½ - —
fib cns. l.c.l. same basis lb 50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 46 —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb 350.00 —

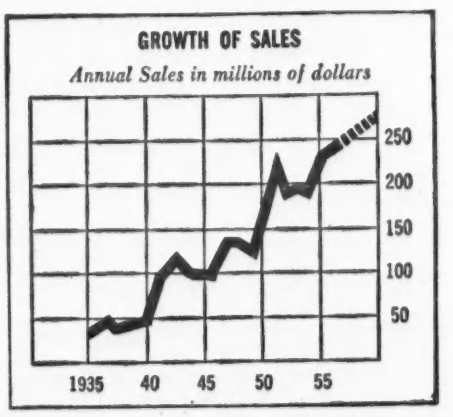
Charcoal, activated, NF fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.28½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 - .30
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).		
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).		
Charcoal, hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF cns.	lb.	4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).		
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots	lb	1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less	lb.	1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65 - —
dms l.c.l 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	.70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l frt alld	lb.	.16¼- —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works,	lb.	.70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs.		4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units., 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., c.l.	lb.	.23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld	lb.	1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld	lb.	.66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals, dlvd.	lb.	.25 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E	lb.	.86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt alld	lb.	.99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml. cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	1.07 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis	lb.	1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.0515- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher		
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb	.38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP. dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44 - —
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44 - —
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45 - —
Reduced color 25%	lb.	.20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Chrome orange, CP. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Chrome yellow, CP. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Chromic acid, 99½%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).		
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt alld	lb.	1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.44½- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots.	lb.	1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.25 - —
NF, yellow broken, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd bots.	lb	2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots.	lb.	1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.62 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs.	lb.	.78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb	8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots.	lb.	3.50 - 4.00
Extra, bots.	lb.	3.95 - 5.55
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher.		
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.05
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.80 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots.	lb.	13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton.	8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port	net-ton.	29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works.	ton.	15.50 - —
China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse	ton.	35.00 -36.00
China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long-ton.	20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	net-ton.	60.00 -70.00
Cleaners Naphtha, petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18 - —
Group 3	gal.	.12875- —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.145 - —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.205 - —
Group 3	gal.	.154 - —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.6, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb	2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.	lb.	1.33 - 1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½- —
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum).		
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.		
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works	gal.	.17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.39 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.20½- —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS YOU BUILD A CAREER...



. . . WITH MODERN FACILITIES—Technically trained men find their efforts are backed by the most modern research facilities available at Hercules. In Wilmington, Delaware, for example, Hercules' main research center is equipped to solve the technological problems of customers as well as to pioneer in the development of new uses for the company's varied materials for industry.

. . . WITH A RECORD OF GROWTH—Hercules' record of increased sales has been among the most impressive in the industry. Such continued growth—a combination of expansion in established fields and entrance into new areas of chemical materials—means corresponding opportunities for advancement in your own career with Hercules.



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HERCULES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington 99, Delaware

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

G60-1

Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155 F Federal Specification RP-381 Type I tanks works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co., dms dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co. powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co. dms lb 71½ - —
Liq. 6% Co. dms. lb. 57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97.99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb 48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd lb .80 - —
Cobalt oxide black ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E of Mississippi R lb 1.33 - —
70-71% Co. kgs same basis lb 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices 1c W of Mississippi R 3c per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb 29½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb .44 - —
Cocaine USP cns., 100-oz lots oz 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .61 - .66
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms lb. .25 - .26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .30½ - .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¼ - .08⅜
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.25 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .61 - .66
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .18 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms lb. .25 - .26
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .30½ - .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¼ - .08⅜
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Collodion USP dms. lb 32½ - —
USP, flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Conqurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 .26
No. 2 bgs lb .22 .24
No. 3 bgs. lb. 16½ .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .55 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd. dms., works lb. .45½ - 46
Cryst. dihydrate dms. works, lb. .31 .31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. 39¼ - .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .41¾ - .44¾
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼ - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd, Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .49¼ - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .50½ - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .48½ - —
Copper quinolinolate 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 / 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .18 85 - —
CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.25 - 15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 250.00 - —
Pac., ports, c.i.f. ton. 245.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.00 - 10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04½ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18 23 - .18 50
tanks lb. .16 23 - —
Corn oil, acids, dist. dms. lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret, dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram 1.15 - 1.20
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 62.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .09⅜ - .09½
tanks, Valley lb. .09¼ - .09⅜
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09¼ - —
Foots, (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .14½ - .14¾
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist. dms lb 16¾ .19¼
tanks lb 14¼ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots chys. lb 3.05 3.26
Creosote coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt adjusted gal .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal .62 - —
tanks same basis gal .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote beechwood, chvs., dms., f.o.b. works dlvd in Metropolitan area lb 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF chvs dms same basis lb 1.42 1.47
Pinewood dms. incl. c.l. works lb .0561 - —
dms incl. l.c.l. works lb. .0634 - —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb .0745 - —
tanks, works lb. .0460 - —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms c.l. frt. alld lb .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .16 - —
m-Cresol 95-98% dms c.l., works. lb .60 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .61 - —
m-p-Cresol 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 23 - —
tanks, same basis lb 20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C m.p and over, ret. dms c.l. frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb .70 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns. lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same bassi gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l. same basis gal 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt equald, to competitive points, 50 dms or more gal 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms. 200 lbs. or more l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil cns lb 12.00 - 16.00
Cumene, dms c.l., works lb 12 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb 11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots. cns lb 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran, bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton .85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 75.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies gal. 77 - —
tanks, works gal. 55 - —
96% tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .62¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .66½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech dms. c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½ - —
dms. l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼ .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09½
black, bold bgs lb. .14½ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13½
unscraped bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Dammar gum, East India, Batu, pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - .47
fib, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs, smaller lots same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 66.25 - 71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton. 74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined flb. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms, c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½ - —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. 03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½ - —
fib, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l. works lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.25	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram	4.20	—
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram	.04	.041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram	.04	.041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more	lb.	1.11	—
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs.	lb.	1.15	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.00	4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.15	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38¼	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt alld	lb.	.75	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls dlvd E of Rockies	lb	1.56	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms	lb.	.26	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.17¼	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.41	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd. 63°C. dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	61¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Diphenolic polyether acids, bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.55	.70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher.	lb.	.28	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms	lb	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
Dipropylene glycol metnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt alld.	lb.	.70	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	.134	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.144	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114	—
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.19½	—

Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:			
Blue, FD&C, No 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb	15.65	17.60
Green FD&C, No 1	lb	15.65	17.60
No 2	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb	31.30	35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	5.90	7.85
No 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	9.15	11.05
No 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No 6	lb	3.30	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots, dlvd:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb	10.50	10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1	lb	15.65	16.10
Green D&C, No 5	lb	15.65	16.10
No 6	lb	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No 3	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No 5	lb	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb	23.60	24.00
No. 19	lb	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No. 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb	24.15	24.65
No. 33	lb	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	16.10

Take a long look at Jefferson's new polyethers and foam catalysts for the urethane industry

Jefferson Chemical has in commercial production a line of high quality polyethers which you are urged to evaluate in your particular urethane processes. Currently available are reactive intermediates in the molecular weight range of 400 to 3000. In addition, diethylene glycol is available for use in polyester-based flexible foams.

All are made to rigid urethane specifications with emphasis on low unsaturation, low water content, low ash, low acid numbers, and controlled pH. With one or a combination of these Jefferson polyethers in your formulations, desirable resilience, compression set, and compression deflection characteristics can be obtained.

Jefferson is also your best source for commercial quantities of N-methylmorpholine and N-ethylmorpholine which are excellent catalysts for the preparation of flexible, semi-rigid and rigid urethane foams. Still another interesting amine catalyst is N,N'-dimethylpiperazine. It is proving useful as a foam catalyst and is available in developmental quantities.

Make Jefferson your partner in developing better urethane products. For complete technical information and samples of these new reactive intermediates and catalysts . . . contact Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Dyes—Grease Oil

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red., Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.70	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb	1.30	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	—
14030	Orange R. extra, conc.	lb	1.52	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb	73	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb	1.47	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	79	—
15575	Orange RR	lb	.94	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb	1.53	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb	1.55	—
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb	2.30	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra conc	lb	1.37	—
21010	Brown RX conc	lb	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb	1.45	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb	93	—
22610	Blue 2B extra conc.	lb	1.53	—
23500	Red 4BX conc	lb	1.80	—
24410	Sky blue FF extra conc.	lb	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow conc	lb	3.11	—
26400	Navy blue 3R conc	lb	1.75	—
26685	Black F, conc	lb	2.19	—
26900	Milling Red 3R conc	lb	1.91	—
27075	Neutral black 2B conc	lb	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb	2.08	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	2.12	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb	2.48	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb	1.33	—
30345	Yellow brown K extra	lb	1.26	—
30295	Green BY conc.	lb	1.02	—
35660	Brown B	lb	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb	1.76	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb	1.31	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb	2.45	—
42000	Green V crystals	lb	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B conc.	lb	4.78	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb	2.25	—
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb	2.22	—
53185	Black GXCF conc.	lb	38	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb	3.31	—
59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO single paste	lb	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
12055	Oil orange 7078-V	lb	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb	80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb	6.13	—
	Spirit black RB	lb	3.89	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078-V	lb	1.25	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	-	—
Elm bark grinding bls.	lb	30	-	39
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	50	-	.55
Select bundles	lb	75	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz	48.40	-	—
Endrin tech. dms., t.l. dlvd	lb	3.35	-	—
Eosin red toner bbls. works	lb	1.85	-	—
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots	oz.	.98		1.00
hydrous bots 100-oz lots	oz.	.92		—
Ephedrine hydrochloride NF dms.,	oz.	.60		.65
Ephedrine sulfate USP cryst. dms.,	oz	60		80
USP, powd., dms.	oz.	.60		.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	-	—
dms., l.c.l, dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
1-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots. 100 gram lots	gram	.58	-	—
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb	11.00	-	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.00	-	1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	44.00	-	—
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	86.00	-	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St Louis St Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.18½	-	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms c.l. dlvd	lb	15	-	—
dms, c.l., dlvd	lb	16½	-	—
tanks dlvd	lb	17½	-	—
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	-	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	16¾	-	—
tanks dlvd	lb	12¾	-	—
99% dms c.l., dlvd.	lb	15½	-	—
dms, l.c.l. dlvd	lb	17	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	13	-	—
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	-	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.56	-	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	-	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	20.63		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68		-20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.68	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	73	-	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms, dlvd, E of Rockies	gal.	21.75		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.80		-21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59		—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)				
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots	lb.	.75	-	1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.43	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.45	-	—
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.41	-	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb	34	-	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.85	-	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)				
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld E	lb.	73	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E	lb.	75	-	—
Ethyl cellulose vis. to 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld E	lb.	.68	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.	lb.	.70	-	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	-	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	-	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	-	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35		3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.43½	-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.44½	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.41½	-	—
Ethyl ether absolute, ACS, dms. Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	1.01	-	—
½-lb cns.	lb	1.09	-	—
¼-lb cns	lb	1.21	-	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.11	-	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.37	-	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.33½	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	34½	-	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c higher W. of Rockies.				
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E	lb.	.42½	-	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.				
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21¼	-	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	-	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	-	—
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald	lb.	.52½	-	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	-	—
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.05	-	1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)				
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	-	—
dms., t.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.46	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works	lb	1.03	-	—
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	-	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.88	-	—
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-).				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	-	—
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	-	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate	lb.	.0475	-	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½	-	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½	-	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	09	-	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.				
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	-	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23½	-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.19½	-	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.19½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.20½	-	—
tanks dlvd., E	lb.	17	-	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.22½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.27	-	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	-	.38
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.21½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.15½	-	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)				
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb	.40	-	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.75	-	—
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85	-	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified 70-75%, dms	lb.	.48	-	.70
NF, rectified 80-85%, dms	lb.	.53	-	.80
Eugenol, tech., dms.	lb	1.45	-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	2.10	-	2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	-	.15

F

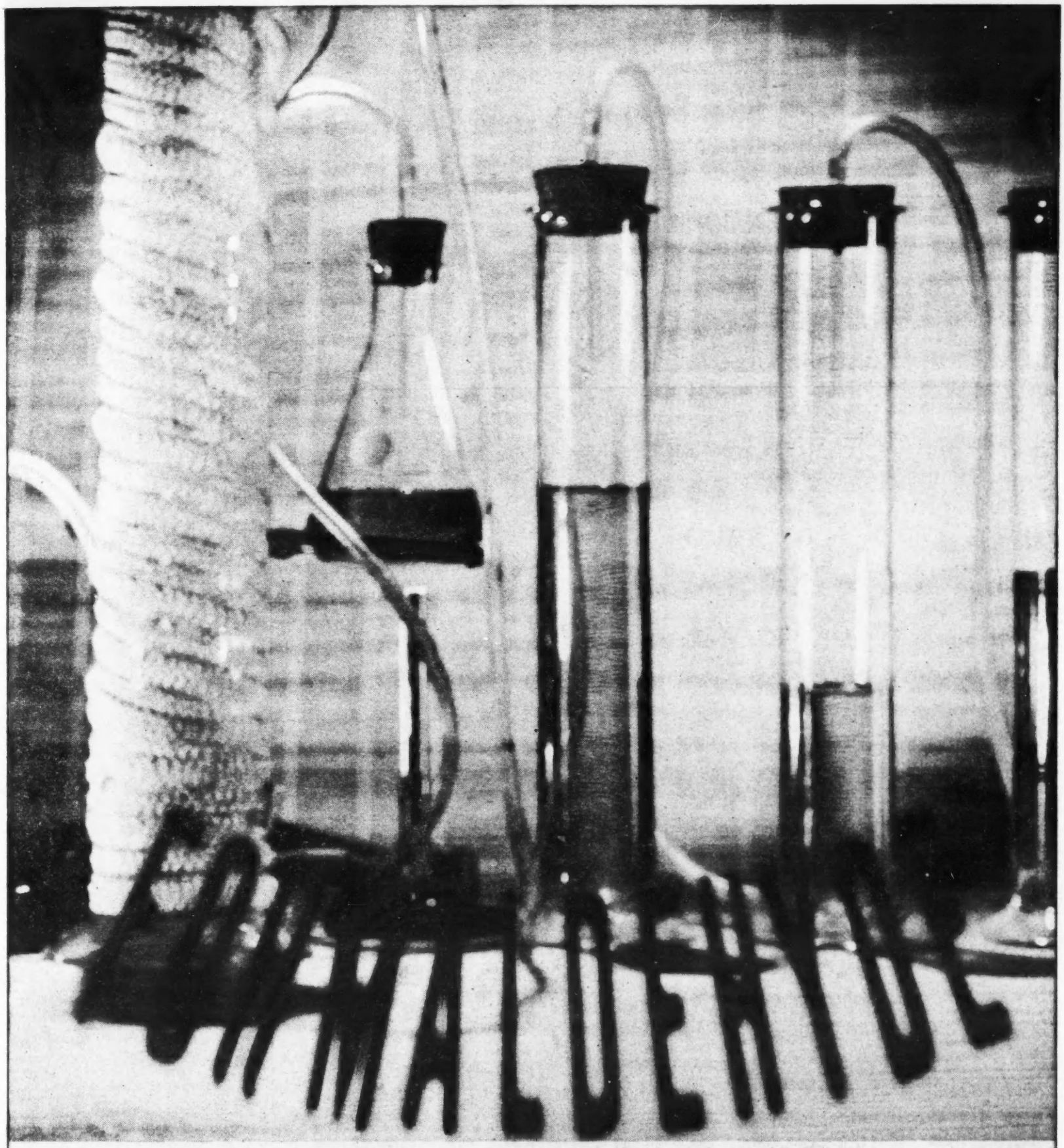
F salt, paste, tech., dms, works	lb.	2.30	-	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	-	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher				
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	-	2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	—
French light bgs	lb.	.20	-	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.17	-	—
Rumanian bgs.	lb.	.14	-	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs	lb.	.16½	-	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	-	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	-	—
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	-	—
Indust., cryst., bnls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.25	-	6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75	-	7.25
42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	-	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.00	-	—
USP, cryst., dms, t.l., works	lb.	.08½	-	—
Ferric citrate, gran. dms.	lb.	.86	-	—
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms	lb.	3.45	-	—
Ferrie naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms, frt alld	lb.	.26¼	-	—
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm, f.o.b. works E	lb.	.89	-	—
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).				
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran, pearls, cs	lb.	.72	-	.75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.7C	-	—
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	-	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	-	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	35.25	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	36.25		-42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	-	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	-	.68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	-	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	-	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	-	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	-	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald	lb.	96	-	—
Ferrous sulfate gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	-	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area, 100 lbs		3.35	-	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	-	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb	09½	-	10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00		-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.40	-	4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb.	1.75	-	2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1300	-	.1350
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1530	-	.1580
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1150	-	.1200
tanks	lb.	.10	-	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	-	—
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½	-	—
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	-	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	115.00	-	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	111.00	-	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).				
Folic acid, USP, bots, fib. dms., kilo lots or more, gram.		.36	-	.44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	30.00		-44.00
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol) USP, dms, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0670	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405	-	—
37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd,	lb.	.0695	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0430	-	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375	-	—
Formic acid, 85% cbys. c.l., works,	lb.	.1570	-	—
cbys., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	-	.1720
90% cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	-	—
cbys. t.c.l works	lb.	.1675	-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.65	-	.70
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fil. mines,	ton.	19.00	-	—
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00		-21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines.	ton.	17.50	-	—
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.30		-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50		-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point	ton.	4.50		5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.				
Furfural, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.13	-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.12	-	—
tanks, dlvd W	lb.	.13	-	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.28	-	—
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	-	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.175	-	—
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.20½	-	—
c.l., t.l., dms., Memphis	lb.	.19	-	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	-	—
t.c.l., t.t.l., dms., Memphis	lb.	.20	-	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.19½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	-	—

G

G salt, bbls, frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	73	-	—
Gallic acid NF VII, bbls, 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.00		—
bbls, smaller lots	lb	2.02		2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	-	—
bbls, smaller lots	lb	1.80		2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75	-	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)				
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz	4.75		6.05
Imp., bots	oz.	4.50		5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).				
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	-	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.64	-	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	-	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.74	-	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82	-	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.30	-	.35
Gentian root, bls	lb	.24	-	—
Grd., bbls., bxs	lb	.30	-	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb	.30	-	—
Geraniol extra, cns., dms	lb	2.00		3.65
Soap grade, dms	lb.	1.05	-	1.30
Standard, cns., dms	lb	2.60		3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	19.00	-	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	18.00	-	—
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)				
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb	1.90		2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50		-14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb.	4.25	-	5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	7.75	-	—
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs	lb.	16	-	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb	.32	-	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb	.13	-	—
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.19	-	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).				
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	-	—
dms, t.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	-	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.13½	-	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	-	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	-	—
164 jellygrams, ogs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
191 jellygrams, bgs c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	-	—
222 jellygrams ogs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	-	—
86 jellygrams bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	-	—
115 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	-	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
164 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
180 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	-	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	-	—
Bone glue, t.c.l. prices 2c. higher.				
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	-	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	-	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	-	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38	-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.46	-	—
Hide glue, t.c.l. prices 2c higher.				
l-Glutamic acid, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	1.80	-	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.88	-	—
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-lb kilo lots,	kilo.	150.00		-300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	-	—
Bots., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00	-	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20½		.21
nat. crude soaplye 80% tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½		.19
Nat., refd., USP CP, 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾	-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31⅝	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29½	-	—
Nat., refd., USP, CP, 96% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.28¼	-	—
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30¼	-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	-	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51	-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29¼	-	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80% c.i.f	lb.	.19	-	.20½
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)				
Glycerol (see Glycerine)				
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)				
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb	20½	-	—
dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.21¼	-	—
tanks works	lb.	.18	-	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.75	-	3.25
Gramicidin 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works.	gram	4.70	-	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.95	-	2.50
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.08	-	.09½
cryst. 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse	lb.	.19	-	.21½
cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	-	.24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse.	lb.	.29	-	.31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	-	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	-	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06	-	.06½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04¾	-	—
Grease oil, No. 1 dms. c.l.	lb.	.14¾		Nom.
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.15¾		Nom.
Extra winter strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼		Nom.
dms. t.c.l	lb.	.18¼		Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¾		Nom.
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.19¾		Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.



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1893

Grindelia Robusta Herb—Iron Oxide

Grindelia robusta herb bls	lb	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	2.15
NF liq. cbys. dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil cns	lb.	.75	1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	—
Indust., bgs. c.l.	lb.	.32	—
Tech grade bgs.	lb	.30	.33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.60	3.40
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.50	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.55	3.00
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.96	—
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York,	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.1625	—
Hesperidin, purif. 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works	lb	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more	lb.	1.84	—
dms., to 1,100 lbs.	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia,	lb.,	42½	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York,	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots nr more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.25	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.25	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.		6.75	—
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb	1.35	1.55
100% ret. dms., works	lb	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb	2.92	—
1.70 s.g. cbys.	lb.	3.23	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	29¾	.30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1	lb.	27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt. equald	lb.	.48	.56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys. l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.63	—
tanks, works frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	15¾	—
cbys. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.15	1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.15	1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.		21.00	—
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

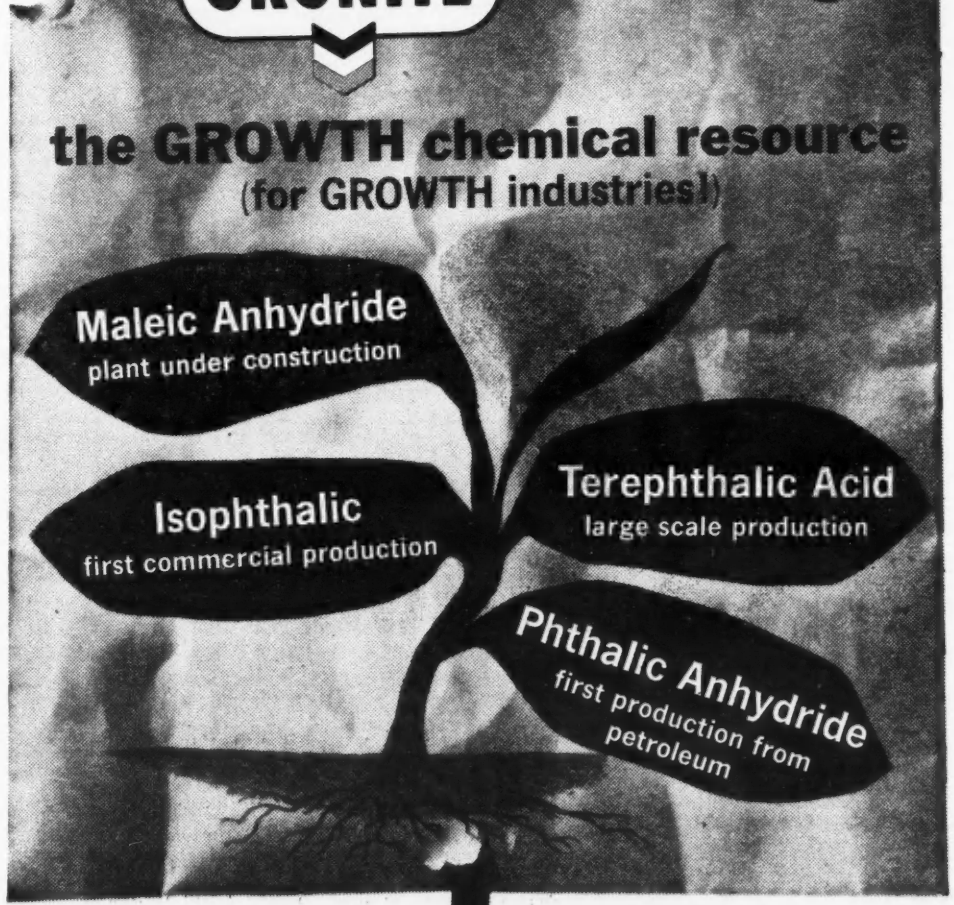
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls. dlvd. W.	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va.	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point.	lb.	.96	—
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.99	—
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.02	—
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.12	—
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	1.01	—
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.04	—
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.07	—
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis	lb.	1.17	—
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	7.00	—
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots.	oz.	7.00	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 50%, cbys., all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.75	1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	14.75	18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.95	—
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.00	2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms.	lb	3.60	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	3.85	5.00
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	3.85	5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs	lb	8.00	8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs.	lb.	9.50	10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.23	.26
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.57	—
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis	lb.	.49	—
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50	—

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—



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Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .03¼- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide Spanish red bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .03¾ Nom
bbls. t.c.l. ex dock lb. .08 Nom
bbls. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. 06½ Nom
Iron oxide yellow, nat. French type, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type bgs. t.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol dms. c.l. works, frt alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms t.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works lb 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isooctyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex rety gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms. c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid dms. c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .152 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd... gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd gal. 70 - —
tanks dlvd gal. 44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms t.c.l., dlvd gal. 72 - —
tanks dlvd gal. 46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib dms., t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms., works lb. .63 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bls lb. .43 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York, gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equaid lb. .2033- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equaid. lb. .2083- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equaid. lb. .2133- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equaid. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equaid lb. .3383- —
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equaid. lb. .3433- —
Lactic acid, 80%, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equaid lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls. 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l. works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb .4775- —
Tech., 44% bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85% coys. lb .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 25,000-lb lots, frt equaid lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots, frt equaid lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equaid lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equaid lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c higher.
Lactose, terment grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equaid lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equaid lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equaid lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equaid lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l. frt. equaid lb .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb 3.50 - —
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs. c.l., works lb .16 - .45
Lanolin cosmetic dms., works lb .27 - .29
USP, anhyd. dms., works lb .24 - .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .07½- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - .37
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .63½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. lb 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .53 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .23
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester cns lb 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb 2.20 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, crvst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs. same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate bbls. c.l., shipt point, frt alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., t.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb dms lb .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs New York lb. .12½- —
St. Louis lb. .1230- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .1385- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd lb 19½ —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb 24¼ —
Solid, 37% Pb dms., dlvd. lb 31¾ —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb .24¼ 25¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb .29¼ 34¼
Lead peroxide, tech powd. bbls lb .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works. lb .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1425- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1445- —
bbls, t.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1460- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate normal dms. works. lb .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
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Appleton, Wisconsin

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Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead white basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs, l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50

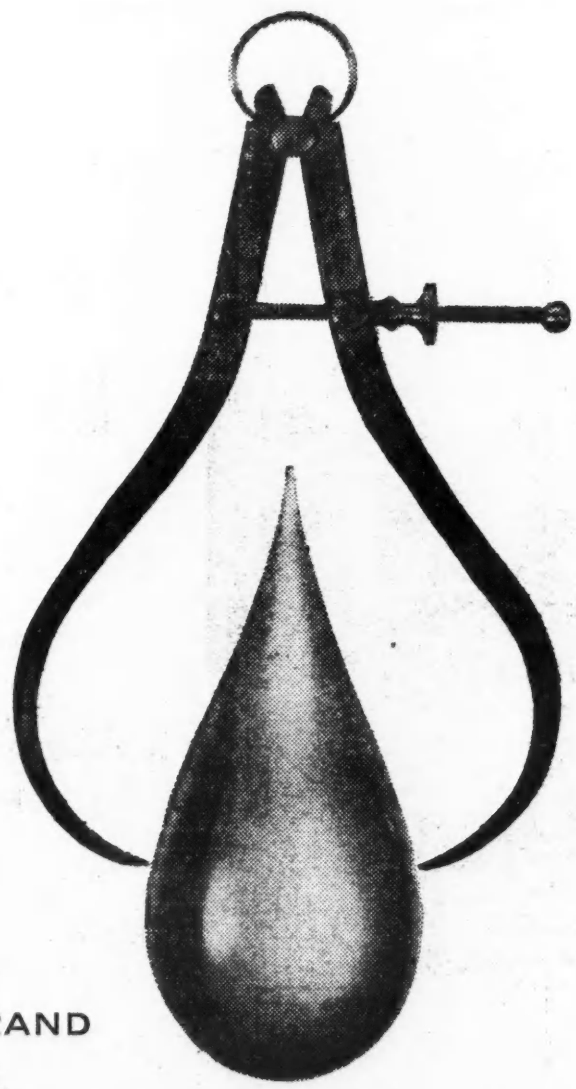
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.75
96-98% dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech. to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs. dlvd lb 2.40 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 76.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 69.50 - 70.00

Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1760- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1850- .1925
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis ton. .1400- —
tanks, New York lb. .1511- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1561- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms. lb. .2110- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2410- —
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05

Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd. bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns, dms lb. 9.75 - 12.25
Magnesia calcined tech bgs., cns., frt equald lb .25¾ - 26⅛
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb .28¾ - 30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb .28¾ - —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l. same basis, ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36¼- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works, frt equald ton. 36.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10¼- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.



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California Cold Pressed

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Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Co., 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Manganese gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. . lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls . lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. .... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. . lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms..... lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. . ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. .... lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP bots. ..... gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf . lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.75
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 5.53 - —
bbls, smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 212.00 -214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroanifine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 99%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .73
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dvld. gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine)
Methionine hydroxy analogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.53 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. . lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E. ... gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works. lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. ....lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .82
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis .... lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .... lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .86
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. ... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots fb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.09
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.83
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt. alld E lb .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms. t.l., frt. allo lb. 60¼ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd lb. .15¼- —
Tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb 90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).

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Distributed by

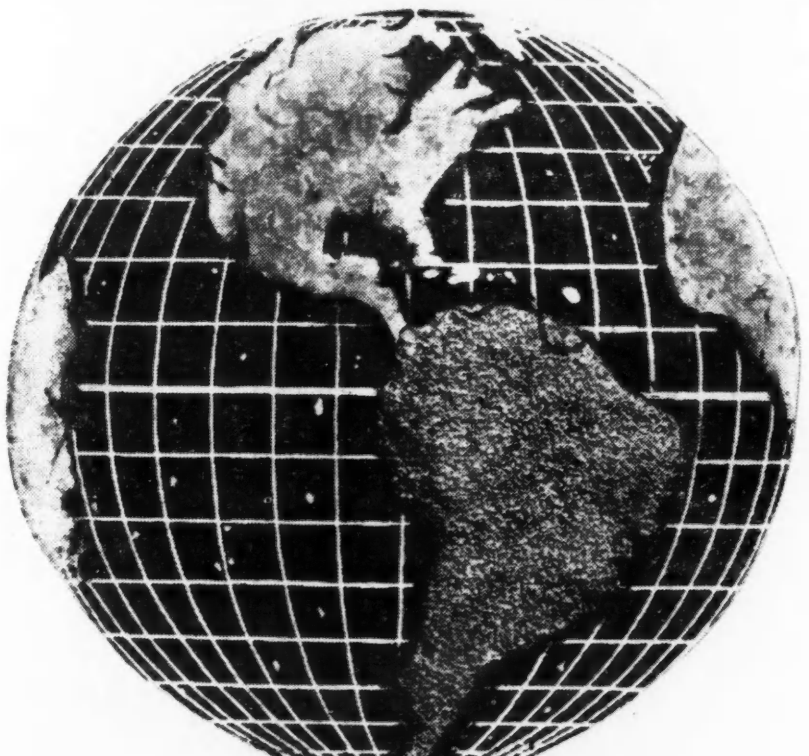
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone 5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh bgs c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. 06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse lb. 07¼- —
paint or facq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E. lb. 08¼- —
bgs l.c.l. ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. l.c.l.. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb 08¼- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. 08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt, alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd w of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline w a x, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160- 0673
Mineral oil, white tech. 50-65 vis., non ret dms., c.l., t.o.b. refy gal. .63 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. 46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms. c.l., same basis gal. 75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .34 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal 63 - —
USP, 300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal .89½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
Regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
tanks, New York gal. .14½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical dms. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E lb. .10¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb 27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis, lb. 40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., d'vd E lb. 27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 33½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb 30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. 36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. 36½ - —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis, lb 26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms, l.c.l. frt equald, 100% basis lb .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech. bgs. c.l., dlvd E lb. 31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb 32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb 22 - .24
German, bgs lb. 26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 55¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 52¼- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid)
Musk, syn. ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.60 - 5.10
cns. 25-lb lots lb 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31 - .33
tanks lb. .30½- .32
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha)
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. 18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6 8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 Nom.
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .13½- —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. 72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb 74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide black, bbls lb. .85 —
Green bbls. lb. .84 —
Nickel sulfate bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½ .36



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Nicotinamide, USP 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted	kilo	6.00	—
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	5.00	—
Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld	lb	1.20	—
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt. alld	lb	1.05	—
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)			
Niger seed, bgs	lb	10¼	—
Nikethamide chys	lb	5.00	—
Nitric acid 38° Be., chys., c.l., works E	100 lbs	5.75	—
chys. t.c.l. works E	100 lbs	6.05	6.65
38° Be., chys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs	6.25	—
chys., t.c.l., works E	100 lbs	6.55	7.35
40° Be., chys. c.l. works, E	100 lbs	6.75	—
chys. t.c.l. works, E	100 lbs	7.05	7.85
42° Be., chys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
chys. t.c.l. works E	100 lbs	7.55	8.35
58.5 to 63%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs	4.90	—
CP, NF, consumer, chys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
chys extra t.c.l. works	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots. extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-pint bots. extra cs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech. paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.15	—
Paste dms. frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms. t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms frt alld	lb.	.445	—
o-Nitroanisole tech. tanks frt alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech. solid. dms., frt alld	lb.	.72	—
Nitrobenzene dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
dms t.c.l. works	lb.	.64	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175 seconds. bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.37½	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	40½
18-20 cps., bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
bbls. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40½	42½
250-400 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.44	.46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls. t.c.l. same basis	lb	43	45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra Drums extra but returnable			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms.	lb.	26	.27
2-Nitro-p-cresol tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N. unit.		1.28	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		4.50	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton		3.10	.50
Nitromethane dms. t.l. dlvd E	lb.	.25	—
dms. t.t.l. dlvd E	lb.	.25½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher			
1-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
dms. t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.47	—
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23½	—
dms. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
dms. t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.			
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
o-Nitrotoluene dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole bgs.	lb.	1.36	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.45	—
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns	lb.	9.50	-12.75
West Indian, cns	lb.	9.50	-12.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.20	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.48	.55
Octane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N.J	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.43½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.41	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumery grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.23
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.			

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Officica oil, liq. dms	lb.	.22	.22¼
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.17½	.20
tanks	lb.	.15	—
S. d., dms	lb.	.16¼	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.13¾	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.13	.13½
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.12	.12¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum siftings, cs.	lb.	.13	.20
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots.	lb	5.00	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms. spot, duty-paid	gal.	2.25	2.35
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian cns. dms	lb	No stocks.	
California, cns., dms	lb.	.75	.90
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Messina, cns	lb	3.25	5.00
West Indian, bitter cns. dms	lb	2.50	3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.60	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.15
Sweet	lb.	.28	.30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	1.80	2.30

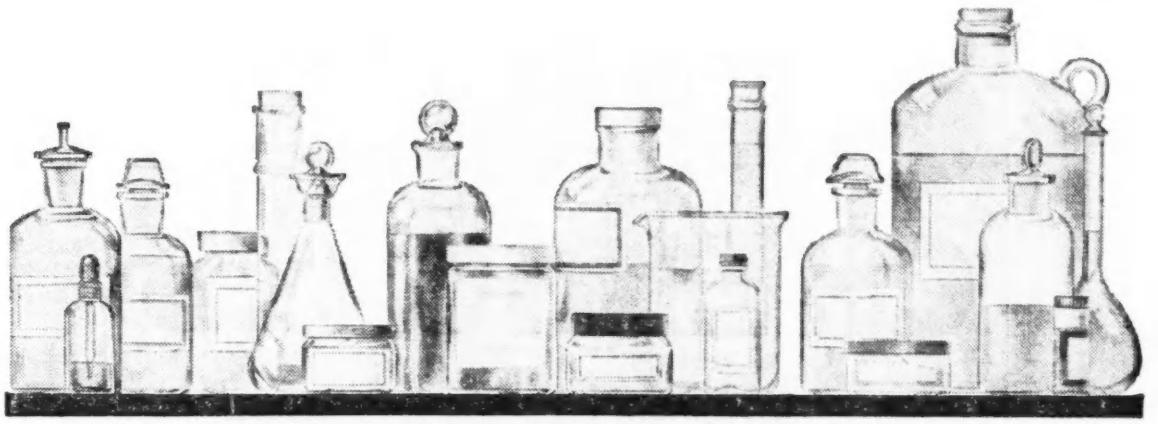
ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, florentine, bls.	lb.	.55	—
powd. bbls. bxs.	lb.	.65	—
Verona bls.	lb.	.35	—
powd. bbls. bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Ouabain, USP, bots.,	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.65	.67
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.73	.75
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.18¼	18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	19¼	19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.912	—
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis	lb.	1.03	1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100 lb lots, works.	lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.14½	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.1205	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.	lb	15¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	3.45	3.75
Papain, powd., bots	lb.	5.50	-10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,	oz	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs	lb.	.34	.35
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—



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PROPERTIES

Chemical Formula	$(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$
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Boiling Point, °C	219 to 220 at 10mm
Melting Point, °C	171 to 172
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.4
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	80

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Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paraeresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Chlorinated kgs ..... lb 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM., tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125° 127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton. 69.50 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¼- .13½
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .16¼- —
Pectin, dom. NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls. ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ..... lb. .61 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .62 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .31 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs..... lb. .34 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs..... lb. .92 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .78
Imp., USP., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms. c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks refy ..... lb. .03875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. . lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy ... lb. .08625 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- 12
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms. c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .11125- 125
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04675- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis, lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C, or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis .... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.25 - —
100% bots. lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib dms, smaller lots dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 - 1.50
Standard dms lb 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .40 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ .26
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .33¼ .37
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .22¾ .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ref cyls. works lb 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines. short-ton. 4.098 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l. c.l. bulk. same basis short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.

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Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.33	7.79
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1375	.1475
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1475	.1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	.19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	.18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.52	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.35	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	1.60	—
tanks, t.l. same basis	lb.	1.50	—
Picric acid, NF bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech bbls	lb.	44	—
Pigment green B, kgs	lb.	1.50	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials.	oz.	5.13	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.173	—
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.23	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	.86	—
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.89	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.06	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb	45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units,	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units,	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs	3.70	—
reg., flake, 83-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.20	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.31	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms	lb.	.20	—
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb	.12¼	—
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¼	—
NF, gran, 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs. c.l. works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works	lb.	.50	.51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	43	—
powd., 250-lb. dms. same basis.	lb.	46	—
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	42½	—
dms. 2,000-19,999 in tots, works.	lb.	43	—
dms., smaller tots, works	lb.	44	.44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots works	lb	50	—
dms., smaller tots works	lb	65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb	24½	—
dms., smaller tots	lb.	29	—
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works	lb	.30	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb	31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms. works	lb	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	1.67	—

Which of these 3 products and services can you use from BECCO?

New Cold Caustic Bleach Process

Looking for a way to use greater amounts of low-cost, more plentiful pulp—without capital investment for bleach equipment? Then let a Becco Sales Engineer show you our new technique* which allows you to bleach in the same equipment regularly used for the manufacture of cold caustic pulp.

In this new process, peroxide bleach liquor is added at the Bauer Refiner, and bleaching occurs during the refining operation. Bleach response depends on refiner densities.

Up to 20 points brightness increase has been obtained in commercial operations to date, and with no additional steam costs, no holding time, and no excessive chemical costs.

Becco can assist you immediately in setting up a production run and evaluating results. First step: use the coupon to let us know you're interested.

*—Patent Pending

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
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Gentlemen:
Please have a Sales Engineer give me more information on Becco's Cold Caustic Bleach Process.

NAME_____
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BECCO fmc

Problems in handling Hydrogen Peroxide

?

Becco's Four-Fold Engineering Service Program—offered free—includes:

1. Comprehensive survey of your facilities.
2. Specific proposal with recommendation of proved equipment and where it is obtainable.
3. Installation supervision by Becco.
4. Periodic inspection and permanent service.

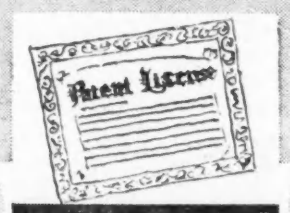
Can you use this free Becco help, based on more years of experience with bulk handling of H_2O_2 than any other manufacturer? Use the coupon to let us know.

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-B

Gentlemen:
Please tell me more about your Four-Fold Engineering Service.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

BECCO fmc



"Enclosing $1.00 — Send Patent License"

Well, perhaps there's a little more to your gaining use of Becco patents than just mailing your dollar in, but not much more. And certainly, no more money. The $1.00 really does cover it.

Becco has lots of patents, granted as a result of innovations in the use of Hydrogen Peroxide and other Peroxygen chemicals developed in Becco's Research Laboratories. But they don't do us a whole lot of good locked tightly in our safe. So, we long ago adopted the following policy:

If one of our patents can help you, we'll be glad to license the rights to you **perpetually**, for just one dollar. You get a nice certificate, incidentally, to cover the legalities, but more important—you also get free our complete engineering help in setting up your process, handling the material, maintenance, etc., etc.

What do we get? You as a customer—we hope—but there's no obligation on your part. Just seems to work out that way, though—when we know enough about a particular peroxygen to hold a patent on its use, chances are we've also learned enough to produce it purer than anyone else. You benefit from this; we do, too.

Use the coupon below to ask for a Sales Engineer—or our list of patents—that may help you solve an important problem.

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Gentlemen:
Please send your list of patents available on the use of
☐ Hydrogen Peroxide
☐ Peroxygen Chemicals
☐ Persulfate Chemicals
☐ Please have a Sales Engineer call.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

BECCO fmc

Potassium Guaiacol Sulfonate—Riboflavin

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, 6b. dms 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide USP, cryst. gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l. works unit-ton .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms. lb .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O same basis ton 25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O same basis ton 25.90 -27.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs. 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd. 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse. ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .771 - .844
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
dms. 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06¼- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

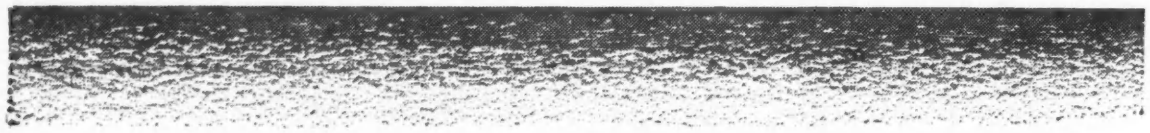
Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- .77
Quinine NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

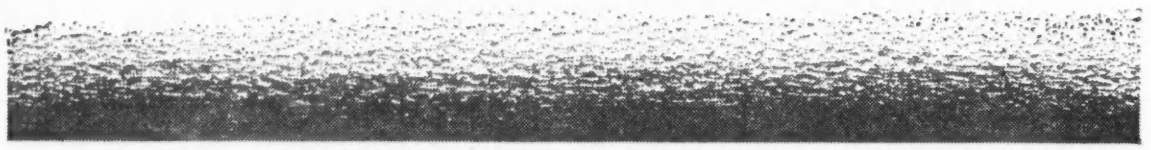
R salt, paste, dms frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13 - —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth, oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs lb .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —



News of the year for Epon® resin users!



- 100% Epon resin solids application
- 15 mils thick—one coat
- Conventional spray equipment

Use your present equipment to spray 100% resin solids in applications of up to 15 mils thick on a flat or vertical surface! Sounds impossible? It was . . . until Shell Chemical developed two new Epon resin curing agents, H-1 and H-2.

Curing agents H-1 and H-2 assure unusual working pot life while retaining all the many desirable film properties of Epon resin. Humidity does not adversely affect the performance of formulations using H-1 and H-2 . . . in fact, a small amount of moisture is actually desirable.

This "revolution in surface coating techniques" means that you can apply heavy coats of tough, durable, corrosion-resistant Epon resin as easily as you now apply a coating containing solvents. That's *really* big news!

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR of this important new development by contacting your nearest Shell Chemical district office right now. Write or phone the one nearest you. Ask for complete information on Epon resin curing agents H-1 and H-2.

SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
PLASTICS AND RESINS DIVISION

Central District, 6054 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago 48, Illinois
East Central District, 20575 Center Ridge Road, Cleveland 16, Ohio
Eastern District, 42-76 Main Street, Flushing 55, New York
Western District, 10642 Downey Avenue, Downey, California

IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto

Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. t.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat. Bulgarian bots oz 72.00 —
Turkish, bots oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .97 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. 03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115 F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots. lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.13.50- —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

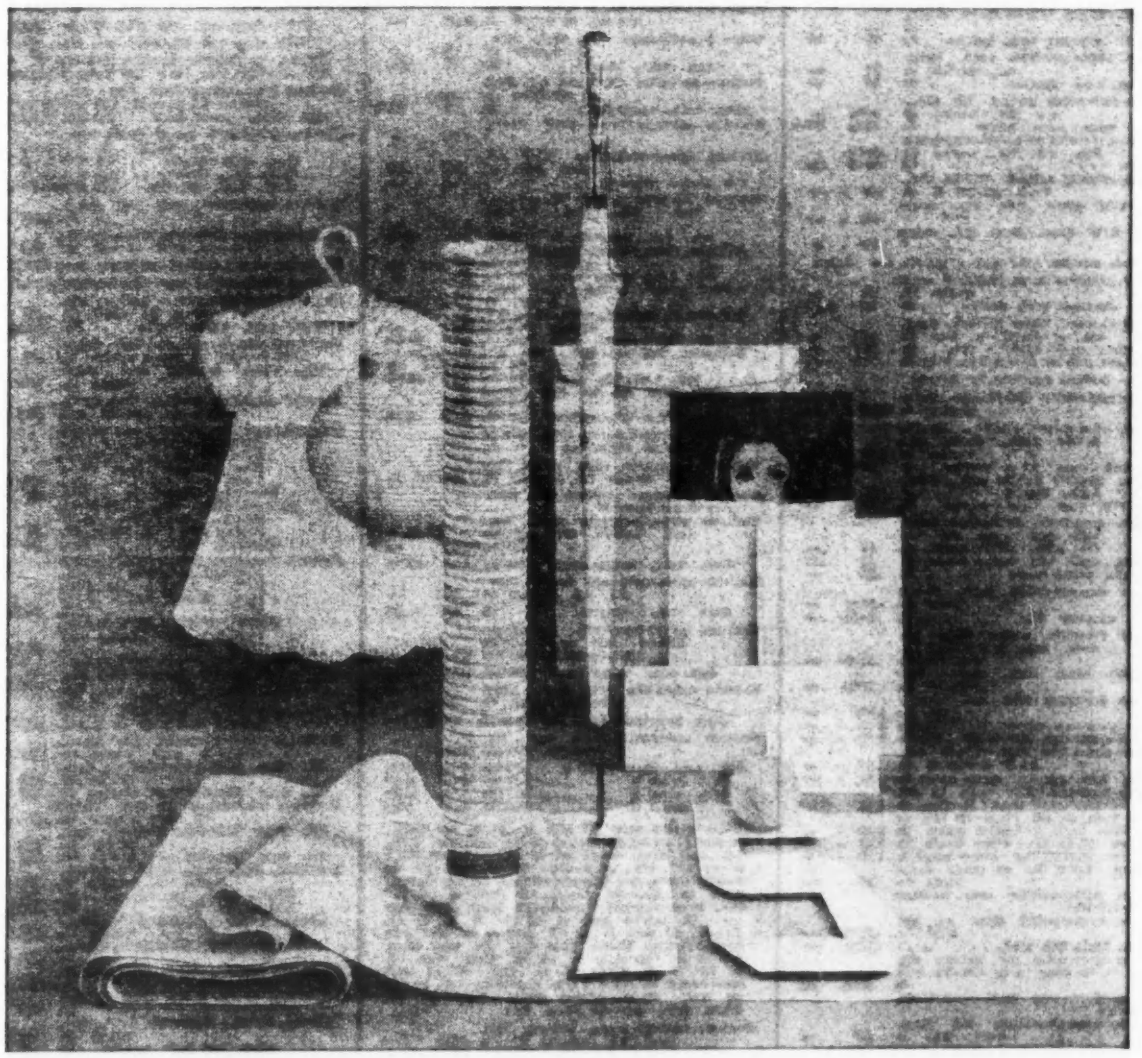
S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1830
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.20.00 -30.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns lb.15.75 -16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Senna leaves, Tinneveily, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse, ton.45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh., bgs. c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.93 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —

Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works lb. .40 - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.



IT'S A BRIGHTER, WHITER WORLD—THANKS TO CHLORINE

One of versatile chlorine's most valued qualities is its ability to bleach unwanted coloring agents out of such basic materials as textiles and paper.

This bleaching action was discovered shortly after chlorine was first isolated in 1774, by Karl Scheele, a Swedish apothecary. It was first put to work when James Watt, familiar to us as the inventor of the steam engine, applied it to an important Scottish industry—textile processing. Watt suggested chlorine bleaching to his father-in-law, who owned a bleaching works in Glasgow.

As a result of its success in Glasgow, use of chlorine as a bleach soon spread to other textile centers. The textile "drying fields" of Europe, based on the painfully slow technique of prolonged exposure to the bleaching action of sunlight, soon disappeared.

Paper producers borrowed from the textile industry and employed chlorine as a bleaching agent for pulp. Many of the bright, white grades of paper now in common use are possible because of modern bleaching techniques based on chlorine.

As the country's largest merchant producer of chlorine, Columbia-Southern supplies many of the leading textile and paper mills in the United States and Canada. Columbia-Southern is also a major supplier of caustic soda, soda ash, and related chemicals, used by virtually every manufacturing and processing industry.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania. Offices in fourteen principal cities. In Canada: Standard Chemical Limited.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

Anhydrous Ammonia, Barium Chemicals, Benzene Hexachloride, Calcium Chloride, Calcium Hypochlorite (Pittchlor®, Pittabs®), Carbon Tetrachloride, Caustic Potash, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Chlorinated Benzenes, Chloro IPC, Chrome Chemicals, Hydrogen Peroxide, Muriatic Acid, Pacific Crystals, Perchlorethylene, Rubber Pigments (Calcene®, Hi-Sil®, Silene®), Soda Ash, Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Sulfate, Titanium Tetrachloride, Trichlorethylene

Sodium bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt equald lb .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025-
Sodium bisulfate bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 —
dms. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
dms. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soln. 35 bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride powd., dms.,
Sodium borohydride, c.l., works, lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00- 40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH4, 40% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000 lb lots.
Sodium bromide USP gran., dms., works lb .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate cryst., 350 lb dms., c.l works lb .09 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09½ .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb dms. only, ¼c. per lb higher
Sodium chloride, tech (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran. bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech. dms., c.l., works lb .58 —
dms. 20-dm lots or more works. lb .66 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .70 .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l. works lb .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .28 —
Sodium chromate, anhyd fib dms., c.l. l.c.l. works lb .14¾ —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb .15¼ .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l., t.l. works lb .10½ —
bgs. l.c.l. lb .10½ .11.90
Sodium citrate, anhyd 200-lb dm., f.o.b. works E lb .62 - —
NF VIII, gran bgs. c.l., same basis as .26 - —
USP XIV gran. bgs. c.l., same basis as .29 - —
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb .85 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb .193 —
dms. over 1,000 lb lots lb .203 —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb .213 —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb .18 —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb .18¾ —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb .15¼ —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln dms c.l., t.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb .42 —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. same basis lb .47 .52
tanks, same basis lb .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb .13½ —
bgs. smaller lots lb .14¾ —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .1390-
fib dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .1465-
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate 100-lb fib dms.lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb .84 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l. t.l. same basis lb .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb 1.25 2.50
25% soln. in oil. dms. 50 lbs or less, f.o.b shipping point lb 2.20 - —
dms. 50-99 lbs. same basis lb 1.77 - —
dms. 100-999 lbs same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms. 1,000 lbs or more same basis lb .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l. frt. alld lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms 1 to 100 dm lots, lb 23½ 28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .97 —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP 300-lb dm., f.o.b works lb 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate dms. c.l., dlvd lb .20½- —
dms., t.l.t., dlvd lb .21½ —
tanks dlvd. lb .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
l.c.l. bgs works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton 210 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse 100 lbs 13.93 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs 15.18 17.18
Sodium metallic bricks c.l works, lb .21 —
Fused 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb .19½- —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
Sodium metalinate bbls. frt allo. lb .62 —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l. f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd. bgs. c.l works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs. c.l works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25

Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb .92 .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohyurated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom. crude, bgs. c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Hydrated, flake bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate 98% bgs., works 100 lbs 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p aminobenzoate)
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets dms. c.l works, frt. equald lb .26 —
dms. c.l. same basis lb .27½ .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms c.l. same basis lb .27½ .34
Powd. dms. c.l. same basis lb .25 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .26½ .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 —
Sodium perborate NF, tech., bgs., c.l. works lb .18½ —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb .19 .21
Sodium peroxide dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd E. of Miss lb .21½ —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .22 .22½
Sodium phenobarbital USP 100 lb .7.75 —
Sodium phenosulfonate USP IX, gran. dms lb. .52 - .53
NF powd dms .55 .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 7.95 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.35 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs l.c.l. same basis 400 lbs 8.10 - —
USP dried, powd bgs. dms. works lb .19 .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.40 10.00
Tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.45 10.05
cryst., bgs c.l. t.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.60 —
bgs l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 5.75
Sodium phosphate tp dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms, f.o.b works frt equald lb .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms c.l. t.l. works lb .36 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate USP dms, 1,000-lbs or more lb 78½ —
dms less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb 81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va. Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31. Fla., also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga., Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31 and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls), also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31° Ga. Ark. W. of 96° Kan. Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd. bgs. c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms. c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms c.l. works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., 1:2.0, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb .065 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .628 - .688
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb 22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.32.00 —
USP cryst. fib dms lb .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms. c.l. works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.t., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l. t.l.t., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l.t., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb. .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd. 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360° F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355 F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .32 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265° F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°F-340° F b.r., 22° C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°F-380° F b.r., 27° C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°F-395°F b.r., 28° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, tib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.61.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .0780- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04⅞- —
Refd., alkali, dms., lb. .1215- .1240
tanks lb. .1015- —
clarified, dms., lb. .1165- .1190
tanks lb. .0965- —
salad, dms., lb. .1190- .1215
tanks lb. .0990- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom bls lb 75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 9.00 -11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1375- .1475
tanks lb. .1175- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1275- .1375
tanks lb. .1075- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .798 - .810
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. .989 - 1.244
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .855 - .865
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.044 - 1.064
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 1-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms. dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs. works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs lb 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l frt alld. lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l lb. .1467- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1667- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1217- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb .62 .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb lots bgs., l.c.l. works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom. refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns. spot lb .65 .75
Sulfabenzamide dms kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium dms kilo 9.00 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP powd. dms. kilo 22.60 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms kilo 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd. dms kilo 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid cryst. dms. c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 16.00 —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t., works 100 lbs 17.50 -18.50
Gran. dms. c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.t., works 100 lbs 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 3.79 4.20
NF X, powd. dms kilo 2.85 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l. frt. alld lb .21 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd. bots tins kilo 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate dms kilo 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 6.25 6.60
NF X, powd. dms. kilo 5.50 5.85
Sulfathiazole sodium, NF X dms, 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b cars, mines long ton 23.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, export, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered f.o.b vessel Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald lb 04½- —
ret dms. c.l. same basis lb 05¼ —
tanks same basis lb .04 —
Sulfur dioxide, liq coml., cyls., works frt equald lb .10 .12
multi-unit cars works lb .0535- —
tanks works lb .045 —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —

Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.04¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.00 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30 -	—
tanks, works	ton	18.60 -	—
66° Be, cbys. c.l., works	100 lbs	2.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55	3.35
tanks, works	ton	22.35 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 98%; tanks, works	ton	23.50 -	—
99%, tanks, works	ton	23.70 -	—
100%, tanks works	ton	23.95 -	—
CP NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra cs. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.17¾	.18¾
Sulfuric acid fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works	ton	25.00 -	—
40%, tanks, works	ton	29.00 -	—
65%, tanks, works	ton	39.50 -	—
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l. Baltimore unit-ton		.90 -	.93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton		.90 -	.93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton		1.02 -	—
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton		.98 -	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb	4.00	9.50
USP southern, cns.	lb	2.00	3.05

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2,4,5-T dms., c.l. works frt. equald	lb	1.18 -	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.25 -	—
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb	1.24 -	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	1.29 -	—
Talc dom fibrous New York, grd bgs. c.l., works	ton	28.00 -	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton	31.00 -	36.00
fibrous, New York 99.5% 325 mesh bgs c.l. works	ton	31.00 -	—
bgs l.c.l. works	ton	34.00 -	—
Talc, fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs. c.l. works	ton	38.00 -	—
625 mesh, micronized, bgs. c.l. works	ton	80.00 -	—
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.00 -	39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	19.40 -	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	37.00 -	—
Imp. Canadian grd bgs., c.l. mines	ton	20.00 -	35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾-	.02⅞
Dist dms. c.l., works	lb.	.07¾ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	08 -	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¼
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼ -	.11¾
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	.12¼
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	.09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks.	lb.	.05⅞-	.06
fancy, guaranteed, dms., t.a.s.	lb.	.07½-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04¾-	—
prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05½-	—
special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05 -	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
50% bbls l.c.l	lb.	.10½	11
Tallow acids, dist., dms	lb.	.13¼-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.10¾-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.14¾-	.17¼
Tallow oil acidless, dms. c.l.	lb.	.13½	Nom.
dms. l.c.l	lb.	.14½	16
Tangerine oil, Florida dms.	lb.	3.10	4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk	unit-ton.	4.75 -	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	5.25 -	—
Tannic acid NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.05 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.06	2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	1.99
Tech dms	lb	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms	lb.	6.60	8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50 -	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
Tar coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41 -	—
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70 -	—
Terpineol, extra, dms.	lb.	.50 -	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.40 -	.50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64 -	.73
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53 -	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60 -	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½-	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms. frt equald	lb.	.73 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.51 -	—
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld	lb.	1.04 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, dlvd E of Denver	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.33 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	7.50	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb	4.50 -	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms	lb.	4.75 -	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms	lb.	3.90 -	—
Theophyline, USP, anhyd. 100-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.65 -	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	36.00 -	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	38.00 -	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	36.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	72 -	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	74 -	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20 -	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.20 -	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis	lb.	1.15 -	—
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works	lb	4.00 -	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.30 -	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 -	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	275.00 -	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	2.25
NF, white, cns	lb.	2.20	2.60
Tech. white cns.	lb	40	1.85
Thymol, fib dms.	lb	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.99 -	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla	ton.	180.00 -	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y.	ton.	205.00 -	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00 -	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½-	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅜	—
bgs. l.c.l., works	lb.	.09⅞ -	—
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting dms. c.l.	lb.	.14¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14⅞ -	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	26 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	29
tanks, works	lb.	20 -	—
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	78 -	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.81 -	—
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis bots	kilo.	67.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	122.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots	kilo.	109.00 -	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	99.00 -	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots	kilo.	90.00 -	—
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	22.50 -	24.00
33⅓ dry powd., bots.	kilo.	30.00 -	31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.55 -	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.50 -	—

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

Perhaps she was confused by TV commercials and used the wrong detergent. But the porcelain enamel finish will take the suds. No other type of finish can compare with porcelain enamel for beauty and resistance to all household hazards.

Gallons of confusion . . .
calmed by porcelain enamel opacified by TITANOX®

And no other titanium dioxides can compare with TITANOX-TG and TITANOX-TG-400 for the manufacture of self-opacified porcelain enamels for sheet steel. Ease of handling and processing, uniformity of highest titanium dioxide content and all other properties assure conformance of frits to the most rigid standards.

There are one or more types of TITANOX pigment—rutile, anatase or titanium-calcium—not only for porcelain enamels, but for anything that needs white pigment . . . paint, paper, rubber, plastics, inks, ceramics, textiles, leather and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

e-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, crs lb. 3.50 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum indust tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide powd. dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms c.l. or t.l. lb .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
e-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.50 1.60
Brazilian Surinam cs lb 1.25 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l., works lb .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret chys., works, frt adjusted. lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
di-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¾- .22
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, crs. ums lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.15.00 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb.15.00 - —
whole, tins lb.15.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs. works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.16.00 -16.50
Haitian, cns lb.14.00 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Vinyl acetate, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl proplonate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.85 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram.120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram.110.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds bbls lb 1.95 —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms gal.12.25 —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, crs lb 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, crs lb 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb .22 - —
Wollastonite fine bgs. c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, Levant bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, crs lb. 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal .29 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, crs. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .93 - —
Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .80 - —
Torula, USP dlvd lb .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs. 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech. dms. t.t.l. works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip. powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech soln, 50%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls. dlvd. lb .29 - —
Basic, bbls. dlvd lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, comt., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .13 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅝- —
bgs. t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅝- —
leaded, 50% bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., t.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., t.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs. c.l. same basis, lb. .15¾- —
bgs., t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., t.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .48½
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½ —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .63 - .85
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —

JOINS MERCANTILE METAL: Herbert Lorenz, who has joined Mercantile Metal & Ore Corporation, New York, as manager of its chemical division. Mr. Lorenz formerly was associated with American Cyanamid Company and South American Minerals & Merchandise Corporation.

Merck to Expand Activity Of Marine Magnesium Unit

To meet increased European interest in synthetic rubber, Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., has decided to expand international distribution there by its Merck Marine Magnesium Division.

The following new distributors have been named: Atlantic Trading Company, Brussels, Belgium; O/Y Uko A/B, Helsinki, Finland; S.E.C.C.A., Paris, France; Nordmann, Rassmann & Co., Hamburg, Germany; Bubeck & Dolder, Basel, Switzerland, and Croxton & Garry, Ltd., Surrey, England.

The Merck division supplies marine magnesium, a rubber compounding material, from facilities at South San Francisco, Calif., where it operates a seawater conversion plant acquired in 1951.

Talc in New USP Grade Is Being Sold by Whittaker

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, is marketing a new USP grade of talc. Source of the talc is a newly-opened deposit at Alpine, Ala.

The new product is said to be extremely white, grit-free, soft-textured and to have excellent slip. According to Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, the material is produced by a unique beneficiation process.

Potential users are in both the cosmetic and pharmaceutical fields, the company says.

BDSA, OPD See Alike

—Continued from page 7

ing costs of labor, taxes, transportation; price-cutting, and smaller profit margins.

Production of contact-type sulfuric acid, according to the government agency, will show nearly all the growth, while chamber type acid will decline sightly.

For alkalis and chlorine, BDSA foresees a steady growth advance loss of some export markets, which is seen resulting from new plant construction abroad. No appreciable changes are anticipated in capacity, employment or prices.

Turning to last year's trends, the report notes that output of alkalis and chlorine, unaffected by the steel strike, tended to increase steadily all year long.

"Because of the extremely broad end-use pattern of these materials, the industry was not adversely affected by the steel strike."

"Although prices were quite steady," the agency reports, "the value of shipments is estimated to have increased to a new high of about $485 million, some six percent above 1958.

Production of alkalis and chlorine, BDSA estimates, rose a steep 10 percent over the 1958 level.

Drums to Have Big Year

—Continued from page 4

percent of drum consumption in 1959, as against only 42 percent in '58, reports BDSA.

Nor were the paint people napping last year. They used 29 percent of all pails shipped, as against 25 percent in 1958; 6 percent of all drums, as against 4 percent in '58, according to the BDSA report.

For the steel container industry as a whole, it was a remarkable year. Despite the adverse effects of the long steel strike, container shipments rose 5 percent over the 1958 level. Sihpments were valued at $295 million in 1959 as against $270 million the year before.

Into container manufacture, BDSA reports, went 825,000 short tons of steel, versus only 800,326 in 1958.

Shipments in 1959 consisted of 34,000,000 barrels and drums, versus 31,491,000 in '58; 76,000,000 pails, versus 72,179,000 in '58.

Browning Chemical Names Head for Import Department

Browning Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed John R. Henze as an assistant to the vice-president to head up its import department. Mr. Henze was formerly with International Chemical Corporation, New York.

As part of an expansion program for the import department, Browning reports formation of a new affiliate, Browning Metals Corporation, which will specialize in the imports of semi-finished metal products.

Louis D. Mann, formerly head of the metals department of Ufinindo International Corporation, New York, has been appointed executive vice-president in charge of marketing.

Aminotriazole Nearly Achieves a Major Coup

—Continued from page 3

completely man-made chemical, with nothing to indicate that it occurs naturally."

Dr. Talbott thereupon cited Dr. Edwin Astwood, professor of medicine at Tufts Medical School, and Dr. Harold H. Golz, director of industrial health for American Cyanamid Company, New York, as his sources.

However, Dr. Astwood remembered telling reporters that cabbage, turnips, broccoli and mustard contain an antithyroid compound that acts *like* aminotriazole, but doesn't cause cancer.

He contended that he had been misquoted by the newsappers as saying that these vegetables contain aminotriazole Nevertheless, he went on to make it clear that he does not believe aminotriazole is a cancer producer—even in animals.

Here's the statement issued by Dr. Golz:

"Cyanamid has never stated that aminotriazole itself is found in nature. However, there are several substances occurring naturally in certain vegetables which are both chemically and pharmacologically closely related to it. Their action has been known for several years."

Dr. Talbott conceded that he may have been wrong about aminotriazole itself being found in nature, but he felt that it still doesn't change the point of his editorial.

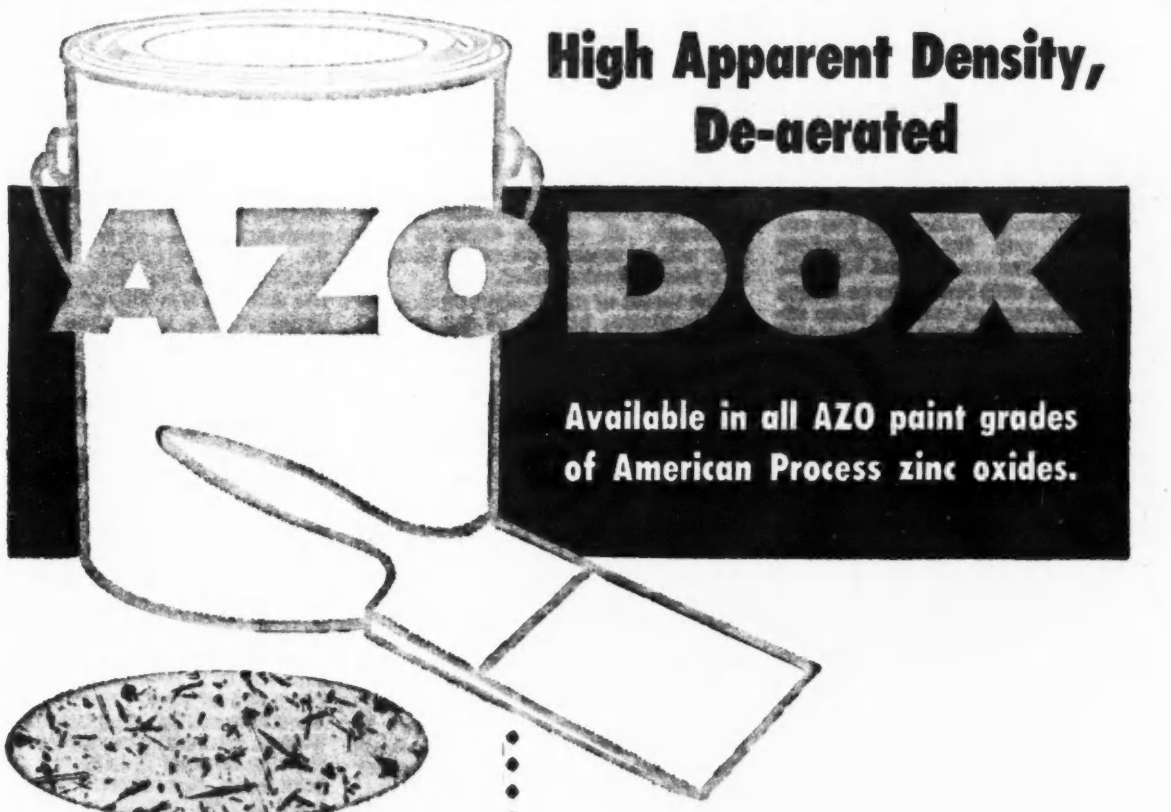
After all, he pointed out, closely related compounds with virtually the same biological effects are found in nature. If he had only said an *aminotriazole-like* substance, Dr. Talbott argued, the editorial would have been factually correct.

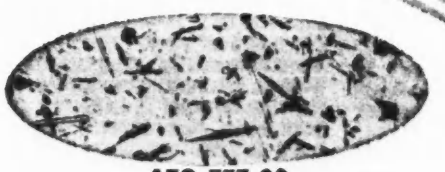
Said Mr. Harvey: As there is no basis for saying that aminotriazole is found naturally in certain vegetables, it follows that the entire AMA editorial must be thrown out as invalid.

The last—and loudest words—were spoken by Secretary of Health, Education of Welfare Arthur S. Flemming. Said the HEW boss:

"On a subject as important as this, I feel it very unfortunate that a reputable professional journal should provide its readers with information that is factually inaccurate."

Secretary Flemming demanded — and, according to Dr. Talbott, will get—a chance to present HEW's views to AMA *Journal* readers.





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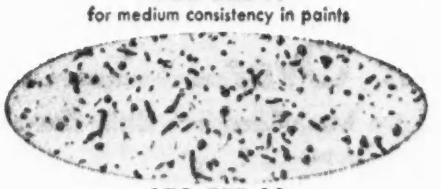
AZO ZZZ-11
for medium consistency in paints



AZO ZZZ-33
for low consistency in paints

AZO acicular zinc oxides are free from detrimental colloidal fines, produce exceptional weathering properties in exterior paints, and are resistant to hard settling during shelf storage. For general use in the production of paints and enamels.

1ST

American Zinc was the first, *and is still the only* producer of acicular lead-free zinc oxides covering a wide range of oil absorptions from high to low *and including the intermediate ranges.*

AZODOX has twice the apparent density, half the dry bulk. Cuts storage space in half. Except for density, all physical properties are unchanged. And all chemical properties are unaltered. AZODOX saves you money in handling, storing, mixing, grinding. Costs no more than conventional zinc oxides.

AZO acicular zinc oxides (AZODOX or conventional) are recommended for the extra durability, the finer weathering qualities they give to paint. Available in a wide range of oil absorptions to meet your requirements.

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		October 1959	October 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	62,436,063	52,426,927
Acetone	lbs.	60,429,964	56,277,921
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	386,261	321,392
Benzene	gals.	17,609,609	29,475,862
Chlorine	tons	386,972	335,096
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	159,393,030	148,011,473
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	154,307,826	144,071,831
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	23,274,023	27,569,678
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	419,950	367,763
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,445,246	1,442,531

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Steel Strike Lessons

There are a number of important and necessary things to be learned by everybody from the steel strike. The value of those lessons will depend in all respects upon the intentions with which they are approached and the understanding with which they are followed through.

In common with lessons to be drawn from all manner of sources, those offered by the steel strike can and will have many meanings to those who may apply themselves to any sort of study of them. They are not presented with even the potential clarity of those printed on the pages of books of learning. They leave much to the imagination, whatever may be its motivation. But, it will be well for everybody in this country to know what those lessons have to impart and to be guided by that knowledge in every event of similar economic pertinence.

The first lesson to be learned has to do with what caused the strike. It will be no simple matter to get adequate accurate information in that respect. It will be equally difficult to get the essential facts of the second lesson on why the strike persisted for such a length of costly time. The third and biggest and hardest lesson has to do with just how the strike was terminated.

There never will be any agreement among those who are in any manner concerned with the strike as participants, as victims, as students, or as mere onlookers on what significance the strike or its settlement had with respect of collective bargaining. The shift to bargaining at company levels did not get very far, for reasons which may some day become recognizably applicable. Early commenters on the settlement were inclined to give a deal of credit to collective bargaining. But, it was in all ways clear to those who were looking with their own eyes under the motivation of their own thinking, that the settlement was politically, not economically, promoted — persuaded — or pressured. It can be expected that that will be made a campaign issue in this year's electioneering.

The threat of what might be done by the legislative branch of the federal government, plus the persuasive pressure applied by two high-echelon members of the executive branch, made labor take a little less than it wanted and "induced" industry to be at least a bit more generous than it could see any other reason to be.

At that, the settlement did not go all the way, and there still could be much delay and squabbling in what has been designated as a joint study of featherbedding, work rules and other matters of disagreement which were contributory to the calling of the strike.

Two big lessons remain to be presented. The first is: How will the steel industry meet the additional cost which the wage-increase will impose? Will it be given a compensatory increase in labor productivity, or will it have to do the compensating by increasing prices? There is no sense in guessing.

The other big question is: What will be done governmentally to make such interference with or disruption of essential industrial activity preventable or readily remediable? The answer can be got only by way of creation of an arbitration agency empowered to deal promptly and effectively with any problem in employment relations which presents any measure of threat to the satisfactory performance of any necessary service of a public need or any essential economic activity. Creation of such an agency, assuredly proof against political pressure, will not be easy. The Secretary of Labor, who had a part in the settlement of the strike, has said that no special corrective legislation is needed. His more efficient partner in the settling, the Vice-President, knows better and can be expected to make effective use of that knowldge. He should get 100 percent backing—insofar as his efforts have to do with the need for a public-welfare means of dealing with labor disputes.

Booming or Bloating

Can the past year's economic growth be continued through this year without causing inflation? That question is puzzling economists, business leaders and politicians all over the United States. Many are answering it—each according to his own fundamental beliefs and the scope of the overall picture which it is possible to cover from his point of view. The resulting contributions are not very helpful to those who at least endeavor to take a realistic view of what is to be expected in a year when, even though the predicters have it that consumer spending will show an increase over last year's that will be something like five times that in spending by business and government, tight money is going to present a lot of new problems to those who have had a producing or receiving hand in the booming stock-trading of recent months.

It is not made clear whether the increase in consuming spending will be one of money alone—that depending on what will be bought and what will have to be paid for it, factors which can make a great difference in the economic significance and consequences of the increased spending.

One of the major factors in the expectable trend of spending will come by way of the increase that will be made for the procurement of votes at the federal level. That is one reason why many realists are not ready to accept the prediction that consumer spending will show a much bigger percentage increase than government spending will; even though the latter can be restricted largely to promises of subsidizations, at least in the first half of the year.

It is not possible to say how soon the current session of congress will get around to giving any active attention to the report which will come to it—with all spurts of modifications—on the basis of the findings of a group of advisers reported to the senate-house economic committee. The primary finding is that the economic growth of the country can be kept going—even speeded up—without having any more inflation. That, of course, goes along with the popular belief that government spending is the major contributor to inflation, and that blaming it on spiraling wage-increases or multiplication or corporate net incomes is all a lot of the hot air so common in the squabbling of labor and industry.

The advisers favor more federal government spending for education and research—which should be left respectively to local governments and to industry. They have other proposals, none of which present any assurance of promoting economic progress without inflation. They do not fit in with views of most economists, even those who are beginning to talk about the boom's being bloated and likely to bust next year.

It must be admitted that some of the support for the boom over the past year was inflationary. There are clearly divided views in all commenting circles as to what should be blamed for those aspects. Costs—largely those of labor—are set up on one side. Profits are loudly condemned in opposing views. There is more than a little actual evidence to support both sides. But, there is not much basis for hope that either side will do what it should to lessen the inflationary pressure before there is a blow-up. Congress is going to do a lot of talking about what should be done—by everybody else. Its members can be expected to undertake some doing of something, individually initiated, with the primary objective of getting votes where there is reason to believe that they will be procurable.

Washington Talks It Over

Mr. Flemming's Unprecedented Thanksgiving-Time Attack on the Much-Cherished Little Cranberry May Soon Find the Good Secretary Floating Around in His Own Sauce.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming won a lot of friends among consumer organizations when he cracked down on contaminated cranberries and caponettes, even though he may have upset a good many Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner plans—but there is a growing conviction that he may have done his department more harm than good in the long run.

For one thing, he has created a new issue between his agency and the industries it regulates.

This is whether a few scientists in the government, who may or may not have the qualifications for the respective fields of science involved, should be allowed to dominate the question of food safety—and whether million of dollars of investments by farmers, food processors and the chemical industry should rest on their judgment.

For another, he has succeeded in arousing the ire of farmer organizations like no other person has done in years—not even Ezra Taft Benson. For the first time, farmer organizations are united behind a single aim: "Stop Flemming."

With congress back on the scene, the floors of the senate and house are going to be the sounding boards for a lot of criticism of Secretary Flemming. There will also be some praise as well from his defenders in the big cities, but it will be in the committees where the in-fighting will really take place.

Food & Drug Administration has had the enviable record of seeing its budget increased every year for the past four or five years, even while other agencies were being held back or cut back in their appropriations. This year the story may be different.

Politically, the farmers have always been stronger in congress than have the consumers and by the time the farmer organizations get through making sure that the congressmen have heard from the grass-roots, it's a safe bet that FDA's budget is going to be put through the wringer.

It is even probable that some effort will be made to take FDA away from HEW and "put it back in Agriculture where it belongs," but the chances of success in this area are nil.

Heavy Chemicals

Steel output, vertiginously climbing, took no note of the strike settlement, dizzied at 96.3 percent of capacity, shot at a round 95 percent for the week just closed, its heady pace calling for vast quantities of acids—hydrochloric, nitric, sulfuric—which, already moving to Pittsburgh's pickling furnaces at capacity levels, had scant reason to note the sudden festooning of olive branches. But tin took on a bullish air.

A notable strike victim, tin had lost part of its market, ran into consumer hedging during the injunction period (Customers bought only hand to mouth, speculating that a resumption of the strike would bring lower prices), saw 2 cents changed off its price.

Straits metal gained a quarter-cent, lost it, and market sources were looking for another advance, though cautioning the bulls that export quotas had been raised, meaning increased supplies, perhaps enough to offset the increment in demand, thus dragging the feet of potential price advances.

Stepping high these days to the bass-drum beats of economic boom are lead and zinc, aluminum and the light metal's compounds; and some of the bases, notably chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash.

Lead and zinc sales soared 50 percent or more over seasonal levels last week. Crystal ball for the year ahead shows broken records.

But quicksilver was slow and dull, prices off one dollar a flask.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 2, at 83.9 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 62.8 percent for the previous week and 77.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
106.73	106.78	103.53	104.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric — Business gets only a nominal boost from steel strike settlement, for Pittsburgh had already reached capacity output during the injunction period, was already absorbing as much acid as it will likely take in the weeks ahead.

Nevertheless, producers breathe a sigh of relief. Say they: We are no longer living on borrowed time, knowing now that the acids will be moved tomorrow and the day after; can plan ahead, certain that the acids won't suddenly back up in the pipelines owing to a re-gnarlment of labor relations.

Nitric — Fertilizer people standing on the sidelines till start up of spring season, say late February, but brisk activity in industrial accounts; prices basically steady, though competition brisk; supply plentiful.

Sulfuric—Labor deadlock unlocked; an olive branch raised by Big Steel and Big Labor; the prophets of Doom & Gloom disperse.

Steps forward the American Iron & Steel Institute to estimate steel output during the week just ended at 2,707,000 net tons, or 95 percent of capacity, versus a vertiginous 2,726,000 tons, or 96.3 percent of capacity for the week previous.

Bases and Salts

Cadmium Chloride—Quotation steady at level of $1.36 per hundredweight for 100-lb. drums, which reflects the 12c. reduction of December 28.

Calcium Chloride—The weather freezing here and there, highway ice control comes on seasonally big as a calcium chloride outlet; concrete treatment also accounting for a thick slice of sales.

Chlorine—The brief lag or year's end is succeeded by resumption of the dizzy pre-inventory sales clip. And for these heavy requirements—ample supplies are right now on hand to meet them.

Caustic Soda—Market humming, prices steady, supply plentiful.

Soda Ash—Busy market, stable prices, abundant supply.

Potassium Salts—Marketable output of potassium salts in the US totaled 2.4 million short tons of K_2O equivalent in 1959, up 10 percent from 1958, according to preliminary Mines Bureau data.

In March, the Bureau recalled, came the first shipment of potassium chloride from the newly opened mines of Western Canada. Shipments from the area totaled 74,000 tons during the year, of which 11,000 tons went to the US. But the mine and refinery were shut down indefinitely late in the year because of technologic problems.

Nonferrous Metals

Magnesium — Magnesium consumption up 10 to 15 percent this year over last; a Business & Defense Services Administration prediction.

Less magnesium going into military aircraft, but more into other defense uses and commercial applications; items in the BDSA crystal ball.

Primary output of magnesium in 1959 about the same as in 1958, but shipments substantially higher, cutting into producers' inventories; facts from BDSA about the year just past.

Estimated consumption in 1959 something like up 25 percent, up from 1958: says, BDSA. Items:

- Compare shipments of mill products during first ten months of '59 and see a 24 percent increase over like '58 period.
- Make similar comparison of castings shipments and see an increase of less than 5 percent.
- Note especially big January-October volume of primary magnesium shipments, up 40 percent over like '58 period.
- See how consumption of primary and secondary magnesium in 1959 climbed to an estimated total of 55,000 tons.

In this space next week, other BDSA data.

Nickel—In second quarter of year just

Inorganic Chemicals Output: October

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	October	September
Aluminum Chloride		
anhyd.	2,656	2,530
liq. cryst.	2,103	1,677
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	79,153	*78,173
iron-free	3,774	5,216
Calcium carbide	75,844	79,024
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas, solid	43,000	41,566
	40,070	48,960
Chlorine gas	386,972	364,331
Hydrochloric acid	90,064	89,175
Hydrofluoric acid	8,249	7,779
Hydrogen peroxide	2,674	2,321
Nitric acid	268,720	261,343
Phosphoric acid	162,725	153,370
Phosphorus, elemental	31,372	28,257
Phosphorus oxychloride	2,183	1,895
Phosphorus trichloride	2,015	2,017
Potash, caustic, liq.	8,436	7,833
Solid	1,394	1,645
Soda ash, syn., light	208,859	209,732
dense	192,931	171,390
Soda ash, natural	62,647	63,229
Soda, caustic, liquid	419,950	397,465
dry	44,723	42,862
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,072	8,881
Sodium chlorate	7,617	6,602
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,640	2,311
Sodium metal	9,432	8,543
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,509	4,048
Meta	5,649	4,606
Tetra	10,458	10,328
Acid pyro	1,760	1,334
Tripoly	56,524	61,337
Sodium silicate	53,336	51,004
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	22,289	*24,256
Glaubers salt	9,563	9,107
Salt cake, crude	63,564	58,005
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,445,246	*1,336,729

* Revised.

* Revised.

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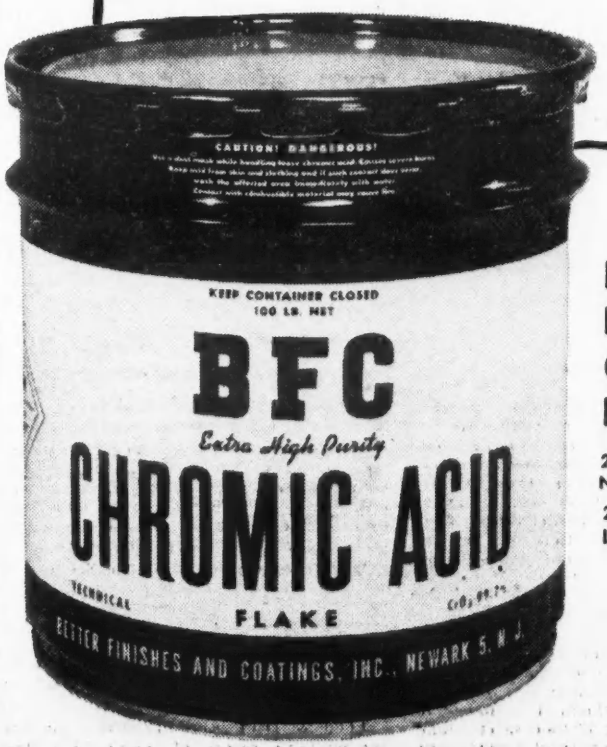

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Heavy Chemicals

past: 2nd quarter, 1959; nickel shipments soared high, soaring to all-time high quarterly rate; but in third quarter sank abysmally with steel strike, for then 85 percent of steel-mill-tonnage-producing facilities having been strike-idled; drastically down shipments; but up again sharply in November, staying high up in December, approximating rate of second quarter; for the mills had blessedly reopened.

Consumed in 1959, 168 million pounds of nickel; a fact from Business & Defense Services Administration. Consumption level this year, perhaps 255 million pounds; a BDSA prediction.

Lead—Sales reach 33,321 tons last week, price unchanged at 12c. a pound, New York basis.

Mercury—Prices off $1 per flask on top of previous week's decline of $3, closing at $211 to $213, large quantities, spot or prompt shipment.

Platinum—Price range has been long unchanged at $77 to $80 per troy ounce.

Silver—Long-established price of 91¾c. per troy ounced unchanged last week.

Tin—Market closed at .99c. a pound, unchanged from last week.

Recent downtrend of prices is expected to be reversed by steel strike settlement. For now consumers have stopped hedging against possibility of strike resumption, are back in the market with big orders; business is up.

Zinc—Market starts off 1960 at a brisk rate, sales sharply higher, price steady with a firm undertone.

Solvay Process Division Fills Three Major Posts

In three new executive appointments at Allied Chemical Corporation's Solvay Process division, John B. Green has been named assistant to the president, Dr. Robert H. Reed, director of development, and Russell Hall division comptroller.

Mr. Green, an Allied man since 1939, previously held down the post of comptroller. At his new post, Dr. Reed, director of research since 1958, succeeds Arnold Hanchett, who is retiring after thirty-nine years of service with the company.

Since 1958, Mr. Hall has been assistant to the division comptroller.

Schering Fills Sales Post

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J., has appointed Harold N. Torkelson as general sales manager. In his new position, Mr. Torkelson, formerly domestic sales manager, will supervise sales and advertising functions of the marketing division.

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Potassium Persulfate
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DuPont, Binks Sign Pact For New Spray Process

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has entered into a one-year agreement with Binks Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and Greenville Steel & Foundry Company, Greenville, S.C., to develop equipment and processes necessary to its recently-developed "Unifrog" process.

"Unifrog," the Wilmington, Del., company discloses, is a spray process for applying finishing agents to textiles.

Under the agreement, Binks will develop nozzles and control equipment for spray application of dyes and treating agents. Greenville will develop and supply equipment for textile handling. The chemical treating agents are to be supplied by duPont.

Oronite Marketing Dep't Undergoes Reorganization

Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, Cal., has completed a sweeping reorganization and expansion of its marketing department, including the creation of three new product sales divisions.

To provide more specialized selling, the Standard Oil Company of California subsidiary has adopted a vertical sales structure, under which each sales division is responsible for a single group of related products. Formerly, a sales division handled all company products.

The three new sales divisions will cover petroleum and rubber chemicals; surface coatings and plastic chemicals; and industrial chemicals. Named to manage the new divisions, respectively, are J. R. Stitt, H. B. Pollock and B. P. Webb.

Chemicals Need Advertising

—*Continued from page 7*

as a whole to retain its existing share of industry sales.

"The company must raise its advertising above the industry norm to prod sales above the industry norm."

Mr. Jones has a whole list of other comments on the need for and value of chemical advertising. Here are some of them:

- "There is not enough advertising money and there never will be in any industry to do all the things possible. We are lucky, indeed, if there is money enough to do the right things.
- "In inflationary times advertising expenditures are likely to be near the point of minimal efficiency because of their inevitable tendency to be the first budget cut and the last budget raised.
- "And budgets in the basic chemicals industry have never been too hefty in the most stable of times. A recent report on 112 chemical companies shows the median of sales invested in advertising is 1 percent.
- "It is somewhat difficult to reconcile chemicals' advertising investment with the sums the industry invests in research to produce new and better products and the sums invested in additional production capacity.
- "Certainly research is necessary and adequate plant capacity is basic.
- "But, so is marketing. And in too many instances marketers are being sent barehanded into a tough, complex, viciously competitive battlefield. Their degree of success—and they do succeed—is less miraculous than the fact they survive at all.
- "Those are the conditions that prevail. And, the chemical industry is not alone. In twenty years in advertising I have yet to encounter an advertising budget big enough and elastic enough to do all the things that might be done. The eternal decision in this business is the selection of the right things from the might things."

DU PONT NITRIC ACID
offers these advantages:
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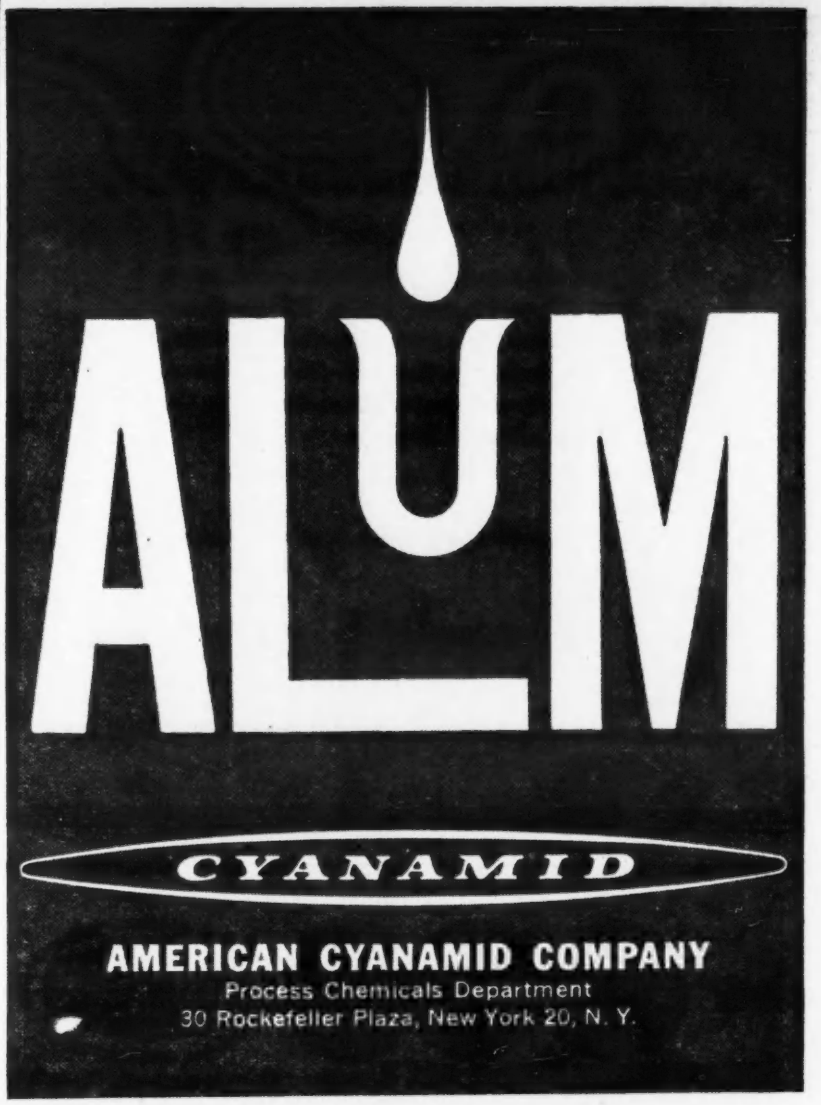

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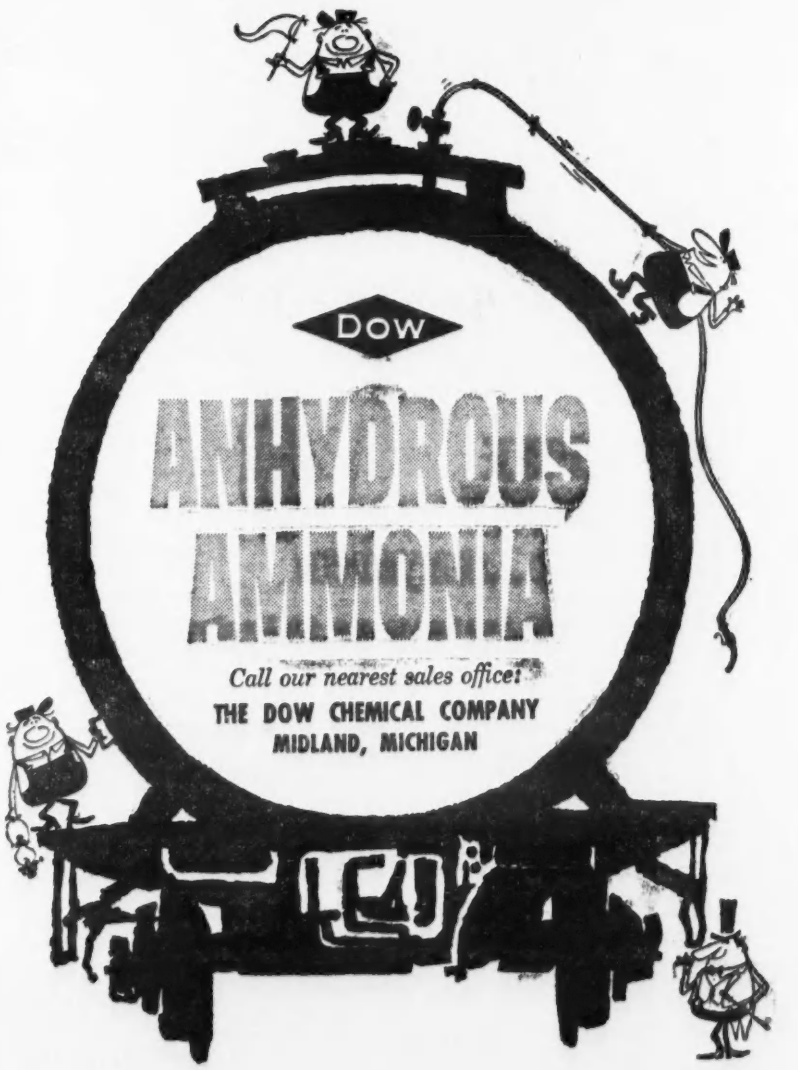

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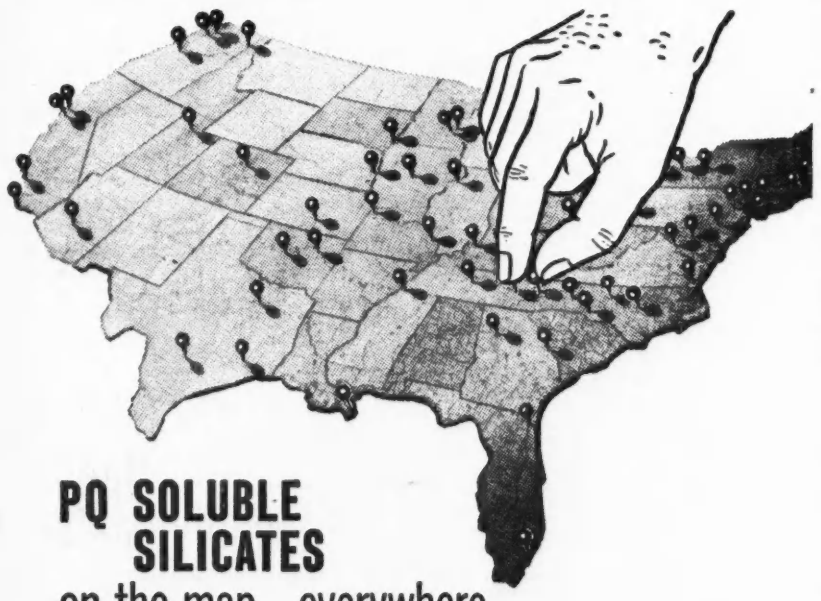

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Data Offered

A catalog listing the **chemical product line of Chemapol,** Prague, Czechoslovakia, is available from its US representative, Kolon Trading Company, 32 Broadway, New York 4.

Switzer Brothers, Inc., has made available three new technical bulletins (Nos. 1148, 1149 and 1150), giving instructions for use of its new line of **bright pigments in polyester resins, polyvinyl chloride resins, polyethylene and molding materials.** Copies will be sent on request to the company's office at 4732 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio. Samples of the resin pigments are also available.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has published a forty-four-page booklet, describing more than a hundred chemicals for the textile industry. Copies are avaliable from the company's office at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. The booklet gives application, formulation and physical property data for chemicals used in forty-one textile processing applications.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, describes its complete line of plasticizers in a new thirty-two-page catalog (L-104). Copies of "Eastman Plasticizers" may be obtained upon request to the company at Kingsport, Tenn. In addition to physical and chemical properties and complete specification data, the catalog contains a guide to plasticizer selection, resin compatibility tables, and charts detailing the performance characteristics of the company's plasticizers in a variety of plastic and plastisol formulations.

Gulf Starts Running

—Continued from page 5

from the large benzene installation which was brought on stream by Gulf last June.

Gulf reports that its new facility is the first installation by an oil company producing cyclohexane from benzene. Continental Oil Company plans a 20-million-gallon cyclohexane unit at Ponca City, Okla., but it will not be in operation until this fall (OPD, 1/4/60).

Conoco's plant will get hydrogen from the catalytic reformers at its Ponca City refinery, which will be used to convert benzene into cyclohexane.

Gulf's new plant, built by Procon, Inc., uses a process licensed and engineered by Universal Oil Products Company.

Huisking Plans to Increase

—Continued from page 7

plastics, paper, electronics, metals, paint and textile industries represents a logical evolution from the company's past operations as distributor, exporter-importer, and trader of drugs, chemicals, cod liver oil, vitamin supplements, essential oils, other raw materials.

Citing the transition from distribution and export-import phase to manufacturing, William W. Huisking said.

"While considerable time and effort have been devoted to the adjustment of the firm's operations, and the integration of the activities of its operating divisions, plants for future product development have been a most important consideration of the staff.

Research Activities Expanded

"The research and development activities so important to the future of the company have been greatly expanded—50 percent more space has been added, new laboratory equipment procured, and additional personnel taken on. At the present time, the research staff is devoting a considerable portion of its activities to work on ethylene oxide derivatives, as well as HCN derivatives," Mr. Huisking reported.

Noting that an investment of over $500,000 has been made in new plant facilities in the past year, he listed 1960 production plans:

"Among the products to be produced in 1960 by the manufacturing divisions of Huisking are: camphor—both techincal and USP. The process for manufacturing camphor has been acquired from E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., and a pilot plant incorporating process improvements and modifications has already been completed," he revealed.

"Also to be produced in 1960 are sorbitan fatty acid esters as well as polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters. In addition, it is contemplated that Glyco Chemicals Division will take over from duPont the production of dimethylol urea."

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Agricultural Chemicals

Agricultural chemical producers were left holding the bag late last season when heavy rains throughout much of the nation ruled out a Fall application of fertilizer—a trend that the industry has done its best to encourage but which still hasn't fully caught on. Consequently, stocks right now of all but triple superphosphate, which is very tight, are larger than usual. But in sizing up the situation, a well-known trade member maintains that this is all to the good. Coming up, he says, is the "biggest damn fertilizer rush we've ever seen."

Being in the business and thus a mite prejudice, perhaps, he quickly explains a few of the factors that may lead to the anticipated boom. These include—and this is really turning deficit into asset—the lack of extensive fall fertilization and the rains which were responsible, which mean that more plant food will be needed this spring and that crop land, especially in predominately farm states like Iowa and Nebraska, has now an adequate moisture reserve.

Mr. X says—and others in the trade go along with this—that the narrow spread between off- and in-season prices—particularly for ammonium nitrate—did not induce buyers to take fall deliveries. So, obviously, more material will have to be moved once the season opens up.

Farm legislation—who knows? Everyone seems to have a solution to the problem of big surpluses but as yet, little positive action has been taken by the law-makers. Many farmers, however, have been striving to get maximum per acre yields, thus boosting fertilizer requirements. And even if parities are lowered and more land is slated for the acreage reserve this trend will probably continue, if not quicken.

Then too, it's said, the settlement of the steel strike can't help but have a stimulating effect on industry, generally, and agriculture can't help but respond.

Ammonia—October production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia, as reported by the Census bureau, was 386,261 short tons. Comparable figures for September and October, 1958, were, respectively, 358,981 tons and 326,503 tons.

Stocks of synthetic anhydrous ammonia held at producing plants at the end of October totaled 133,642 tons, compared with 85,470 tons a month earlier. This great rise in inventories during the fall is an expected if not traditional occurence and thus no one in the trade is overly concerned. As is often said, the fertilizer business is a warehouse business; all one needs is plenty of storage space and a "corner" to put the mixing machine in.

It is true, however, that fertilizer sales this past fall were off appreciably because of heavy rains and this could also be a factor in the build-up of stockpiles.

Ammonium Nitrate—Total production of ammonium nitrate in October was 249,279 tons, up from 245,478 in September, and 237,332 in October, 1958, the Census bureau reports. Stocks at the end of the period measured 140,935 tons, compared with 105,018 tons at the end of September.

Output of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in October amounted to 228,203 tons, up from 221,103 tons the month previous, and 215,076 tons in the same month in '58. Reflecting this jump in production, stocks at October's end, totaling 134,314 tons, were better than 35,000 tons higher than those on hand thirty days earlier (98,839 tons).

Ammonium Sulfate—A while back, when the steel strike looked interminable and before the President had invoked the Taft-Hartley law, there was considerable concern over the supply of ammonium sulfate. Never was there any real fear of a domestic shortage, however, though all admitted that exports would likely suffer.

With the settlement of the strike last week, even fears that exports would be hit were pretty much banished. When by-product and synthetic ammonia makers are producing at or near capacity levels, there is more output than the US can consume. Thus, exporters should be able to fill requirements here in coming weeks.

October production of synthetic ammonium sulfate amounted to 90,649 short tons, down from 96,087 the previous month, but up a similar amount from October, 1958, output of 84,624 tons. Stocks held by producing plants at October's end, the Census bureau reports, totaled 116,150 tons, a sizable increase over inventories held thirty days earlier—74,406 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit-ton
Tankage, 25c. per unit-ton

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
110.95	110.95	110.57	112.01

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal Proteins—Dried blood was advanced 25 cents per unit-ton last week, bringing the listing at both New York and Chicago markets to $5 per unit-ton. Similarly advanced, tankage prices became $4.75 per unit, New York and $5.25, Chicago.

Pick-up in demand from feed mixers, a trade source reported, occasioned the price increases. He further explained that the steady siege of rough winter weather especially in the west had brought most of the cattle indoors, consequently upping requirements for prepared feeds.

Demand for organic materials, generally, from fertilizer mixers, continues slow but hopes are that demand will start to pick-up before the month is out.

Calcium Phosphate Dibasic—October production of calcium phosprate dibasic amounted to 24,828 tons, an appreciable increase over output the preceding month (22,088), and that of October, 1958 (21,563).

Shipments of the chemical during October apparently picked up considerably for stocks held at producing plants were down to 4,436 tons at month's end. Thirty days earlier, according to the Census bureau report, stocks were 7,018 tons.

Used in animal feeds, dicalcium phosphate should be subject to stronger inquiry now that the weather has turned cold. Feed mixers, reportedly, have already begun to step up operations.

Nitrogen Solutions—Since January 1, nitrogen solutions have been quoted at $1.28 per unit-ton, up 4 cents per unit from the schedule in effect during the fourth quarter of '59. The price advance, reportedly, helped to account for the fast pace of deliveries in December.

Production of nitrogen solutions in October was 64,531 tons, down from 68,248 tons in the previous month, but way above October, 1958, output of 47,566 tons.

Stocks at month's end, the Census bureau reports, were 43,320 tons compared with the 20,670 tons held at producing plants September 30. Accounting for this increase, more than likely, was the decline in shipments which normally occurs in October at the end of the season.

Sources, noting that use of nitrogen solutions has expanded steadily in the past few years—particularly in the Midwest—expect to see a further rise in demand this coming season.

Phosphate Rock—Output of marketable phosphate rock in the US during 1959 was 15.4 million long tons, 3 percent greater than in 1958, according to a preliminary estimate by the Bureau of Mines.

Florida continued to be the leading producing state, accounting for 72 percent of total US production, followed by the Western States, 16 percent, and Tennessee, 12 percent.

Phosphate rock production in 1959 in both Algeria and Tunisia, the bureau says, was less than in '58 while in Morocco it was 20 percent greater.

Potash—Marketable output of potassium salts in the US during 1959 totaled 2.4 million short tons of K_2O equivalent, 10 percent more than in 1958, the Bureau of Mines reports. Based on nine months data, potash sold or used totaled an estimated 2.5 million tons, K_2O, or 5 percent more than in the preceding year.

Imports increased about 7 percent and exports about 8 percent, Mines says, based on partial-year data.

The first firm to start producing in Canada made its initial shipment of potassium chloride in March to eastern Canada. Later shipments went to the United States and Japan. Total shipments for the year were 74,000 tons, of which 11,000 went to the US.

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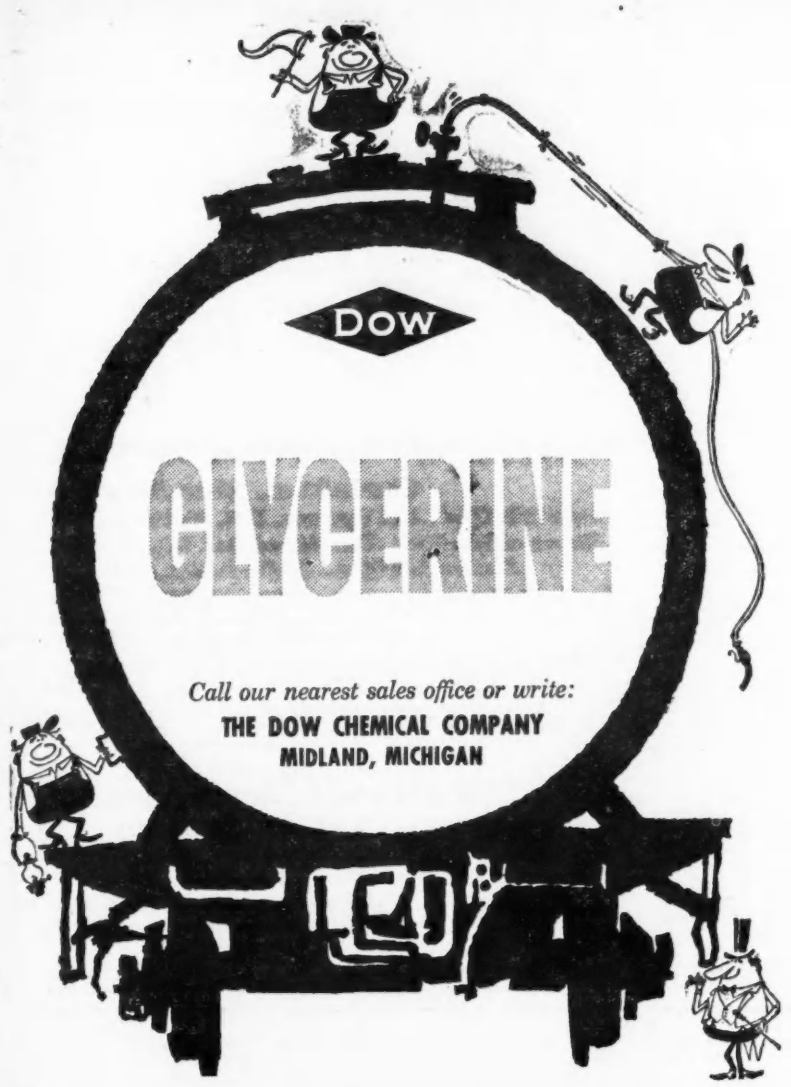

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Aliphatic Organics

A settlement in the steel industry gave chemical producers a chance to start the new year on the right foot. Delayed effects of the steel strike had started to eat into sales volume in earnest in December. Although vital coal derived chemicals are not expected to show a sharp reversal of their short supply position, there is expected to be a significant easing of pressure during this first quarter. This will help the growing polyester industry and assure a steady flow of solvents to resin and plasticizer production. A big factor in any chemical year is the automobile industry. First estimates indicate that the auto makers may build seven million units in 1960. Consumer acceptance of the new compact cars will make the difference, it is said.

October Tariff Commission report of production of basic aliphatic chemicals show nice gains for virtually the entire group. Production of butadiene was up 12.2 million pounds during the month; acetic acid, up 3.3 million and acetic anhydride, 5.3 million pounds. Output of methanol and formaldehyde was boosted 4.3 and 4.6 million pounds, respectively. Ethylene glycol production was raised 6.5 million pounds and carbon disulfide, 4.9 million. Acetone was a lone exception, declining 2.2 million pounds.

A producer of acetonitrile reported that it would maintain a competitive position in the market by posting lower prices on March 1. As previously reported, a petrochemical firm expects to come into the acetonitrile market shortly, with new production, and has proposed a bulk price of 32 cents per pound as against the currently held listing of 43 cents. Another market which bears watching from a price standpoint is acrolein. Here, too, new capacity is in the making.

A downward price adjustment in acrylonitrile at the beginning of the year should favor a flurry of trading in the coming weeks. Buying was restricted in December as consumers anticipated the lower price.

Acetic Acid—A basic chemical supplier to the textile industry has acquired rights to market the fiber, "Darvan," from a major rubber producer. The rubber company will retain rights outside the textile industry, including plastics applications.

The material, three-fourths of which is made up of acetic acid and vinyl acetate, is reported to have a different chemical composition than any other of the man-made fibers and is believed to have a good potential for a variety of end-uses in the textile industry. The material can be used 100 percent or in blends with wool, cotton or other man-made fibers.

Acetonitrile—A producer of acetonitrile reported that it would maintain a competitive position in this market by posting lower prices on March 1. As previously reported, a petrochemical firm expects to come into the market in the near future with new production capacity. The new producer has proposed a bulk price of 32c. per pound, effective at start-up, as against the currently held listing of 43c. per pound.

Acrylonitrile—A sizable downward adjustment in price at the first of the year should favor a flurry of trading in the coming weeks. Buying had been restricted in December due to the announcement of the 3.49c. per pound across the board decline in price.

Such a reduction could serve to open up new markets in addition to making further penetration of existing markets possible. However, the market is estimated to be burdened with an overcapacity of nearly 50 percent and despite active research and development and a competitive selling job in the field, this problem of overcapacity is one that producers will have to live with for some time to come.

On the optimistic side is the remarkable growth made in man-made fibers in recent years and the continuing uptrend in synthetic rubber consumption. These two provide major outlets for the 15-20 million pounds of acrylo produced each month.

Butadiene—The Department of Commerce reported total new rubber consumption in the United States in November amounted to 125,922 long tons as against 147,643 tons in the previous month and 122,754 long tons in November, 1958.

Consumption of synthetic rubber in November was as follows: S-type, 69,217 long tons; butyl, 5,327 tons; neoprene, 6,634 tons and N-type, 2,655 long tons.

Production of synthetic rubber: S-type, 101,856 long tons; butyl, 7,523 tons; neoprene, 11,660 tons; N-type, 3,768 long tons.

Stocks at the close of November: S-type, 168,490 long tons; butyl, 11,447 tons; neoprene, 13,043 tons; N-type, 9,077 long tons.

Report of the Tariff Commission for October shows a healthy 12.2 million pound boost in output of butadiene to approximately 170 million pounds. This compares with an output of 157 million pounds in each of the previous two months.

Butanol—An increased flow of butanol to phthalate markets is expected as phthalic anhydride begins to ease. Although sources have pointed out that there will be no sharp reversal in critically short items, there has been a lessening of pressure on suppliers with settlement of the steel strike.

Price of n-butyl alcohol advanced ½c. per pound as of the first of the year. Isobutyl alcohol and butyl acetate were unchanged.

Ethanol—Prices of long standing in the industry are unchanged and steady, sources report. The last price action in this market was a 5c. per gallon advance in October, 1958. Despite rising costs of production prices of ethanol have been steady during recent years.

Established end-use patterns make it

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
132.86	132.86	132.95	130.67

For Current Prices see Page **9**

Organic Chemicals Output: October

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in September and October, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	October	*September*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	62,436,063	59,132,650
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Acetic anhydride	95,310,808	90,649,433
Acetone	60,429,964	62,650,417
Acrylonitrile	19,540,344	18,224,481
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	169,744,402	157,543,464
Carbon disulfide	51,841,474	46,922,969
Carbon tetrachloride	31,567,010	31,408,453
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	11,302,605	11,054,398
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	8,331,209	7,935,169
Ethylene glycol	103,150,224	96,622,686
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	159,393,030	155,724,454
Methanol:		
Synthetic	154,307,826	150,002,651
Naturol (wood distillation)	**	**
Pentaerythritol	6,021,797	5,734,122
Perchloroethylene	15,412,243	14,355,663
Propylene glycol	14,909,883	14,813,805
Trichloroethylene	34,688,221	31,729,910

** Data not reported.

unlikely that there will be any startling increase in the growth rate this year, but suppliers are optimistic that a fair upturn in sales volume will be experienced in line with the optimistic general business prospects.

Although not as much ethanol moves to automotive outlets as was the case some years ago, the fact that auto companies are pointing for a seven million car year make it probable that this year will see an increase in alcohol volume moved to industrial finishes.

Formaldehyde—A tapering off in sales volume moving to resin outlets last month appeared to be about all the effect the four-month steel strike was going to have in this market. A settlement in the steel industry, the thing most needed to start the new year right, was finally made last week and for chemical men in served as an integral part of the optimistic business picture for the first six months.

The steady uptrend in HCHO production held through October as the Tariff Commission reported output was up 4.6 million pounds to a lusty 170 million, greater than any of the other organic reported on, with the exception of butadiene.

However, the end of the year saw a note of caution coming into the picture and it was attributed directly to the pernicious effects of the long and bitter conflict in steel. With this major problem in the background, a continuation of the gain made last year is now possible, sources point out.

Glycerine—The outlook in the major glycerine outlet, alkyd resins, is looking up. Depressed of late due to the shortages of vital coal derived chemicals from the steel industry, alkyds are in for a repreive as the steel industry settles down for a period of steady, high-level production without the ever-present threat of strikes in the background.

For glycerine producers the settlement came as welcome news although movement of glycerine had been well maintained until late in the year. Automotive and appliance makers anticipate a banner sales year in '60 and resin makers will move along with the upturn.

Prices are unchanged at previously reported levels. The last price action in this market was the advance of October of last year. Despite rising costs, glycerine makers have managed to maintain prices at steady levels.

Isobutyl Alcohol—A ½c. per pound advance in n-butyl alcohol, effective January 1, increases the differential between these two items, but sources report no changes in prospect for isobutanol. A ½c. advance in n-butyl alcohol in July, 1959, saw a comparable increase in isobutanol.

Methanol—With a December decline in resins and metal finishes sales volume behind them and the steel strike settled, makers of methanol and formaldehyde found good cause for optimism last week. Prospects for the first six months of the year indicate a continuation of the high production and sales levels of early fall of last year. In some quarters, sources were wondering aloud whether, since it took so long for the steel strike to catch up to them, they might not now have to go through a period of "catching up" even though steel and auto makers were again working at peak levels. Other observers feel the snap-back will be quick and the steel settlement was all that was needed to wipe out the cautious note evident in December.

October Tariff Commission report showed a gain in both methanol and formaldehyde production. Methanol output was up 4.3 million pounds for the month, while HCHO production was raised 4.6 million pounds.

FMC Has New Laminate With Several Big Outlets

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, calls its development of "Daponite" a major stride forward in the decorative laminate field.

The new material, FMC says, is a high-pressure surface that can be applied to high grade wood veneers, through lamination with the company's "Dapon" diallyl phthalate resin.

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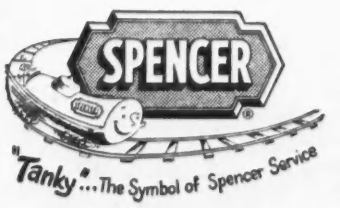

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Jobs & People

Armour Pharmaceutical Company, Chicago, Ill.—**Dr. J. P. Daily** has been advanced from head of the organic research department of the Kankakee, Ill., laboratory to director of research in charge of biochemistry, organic chemistry and pharmacology, a newly-created position.

Carbic-Hoechst Corporation, New York—**John G. Nissl,** New York district sales manager, is retiring after thirty-eight years of service. **Charles F. Stokes** has been appointed New England district manager for the dyestuffs division.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**Robert P. Wilson** has been named manager of polyester fiber sales for Celanese Fibers Company. **Joseph L. Barach** has been appointed polyester coordinator in the applications and product development department.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—After forty-two years with the company, **Andrew K. Mearns** has retired as Philadelphia automotive refinish sales manager in the fabrics and finishes department. His successor is **William F. Pritchett,** moving up from the post of assistant refinish sales manager. In the development department, **Francis B. Vaughan** and **John C. Metzger, jr.,** have been named members of the department staff and **John H. Norton** has been appointed an industrial marketing analyst in the marketing research division.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Dr. Emanuel Grunberg** has been named head of the department of chemotherapy to succeed **Dr. Robert J. Schnitzer,** who recently retired.

Merck Sharp & Dorme, Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co.—**Dr. Marvin J. Chertkoff,** manager of the technical unit in the quality control area, has been re-assigned to the marketing section. His former responsibilities go to **Dr. Martin H. Yunker,** now manager of granulating.

Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Charles D. Smith** has been appointed production superintendent of the Moundsville, W. Va., plant.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—**Dr. John E. Gajewski** has been named to fill the newly-created position of assistant director of medical correspondence and assistant editor of the firm's medical journal, "Therapeutic Notes."

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York—**Stanley I. Clark,** executive vice-president of Sterling's Glenbrook Laboratories Division, has been re-elected vice-president of the New York Board of Trade.

Gulf Bows to FTC Order To Sell Subsidiary Holdings

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has agreed to a Federal Trade Commission consent order to sell numerous properties owned by its subsidiary, Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., according to a FTC report.

The order also provides that for the next ten years Gulf and Warren must sell or affirmatively make available to various classes of independent purchasers the same percentages of LPG's and natural gasoline which the companies sold these same classes of independents prior to their merger March 2, 1956.

Sohio, Leonard Refineries Are Antitrust Suit Targets

Department of Justice has filed an antitrust suit against Standard Oil Company, Ohio, and Leonard Refineries. Alma, Mich., charging violation of section 7 of the Clayton act.

The alleged violation centers on an October 12 agreement, under which all the assets of Leonard would be transferred to Sohio.

The prospective acquisition, Department of Justice charges, would substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

The government has also filed a motion for a preliminary injunction to prevent consummation of the acquisition pending trial of the case.

According to the complaint, Sohio and Leonard compete in production and marketing of refined petroleum products, including gasoline, distillate fuels, jet fuel, heavy fuel oil and naphtha. The proposed acquisition, the government says, would enhance Sohio's competitive advantages over smaller firms in Michigan.

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Most common raw materials used in the manufacture of activated carbon are lignite, wood or wood charcoal and lignin-bearing waste residues of the paper industry. Producing a carbon of utmost porosity is the major objective of activation.

Two types of activated carbons are the gas absorbent types for purifying the air or absorbing gases and vapors, as in air conditioning, and the second includes the liquid purification types used for decolorizing, deodorizing and purifying liquids and solutions. New applications found for activated carbon during recent years include use on white side-walled tires, plated automobile hardware, filter tip cigarettes, water, foods, such as the refining of sugar, and in the chemical industry.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Emulsions & Latexes

"Lytron" latexes are a series of stable, aqueous dispersions of styrene resins supplied in unplasticized form produced by Monsanto Chemical Company. The company claims that the polymer particles in the dispersed phase average less than one micron in diameter and are negatively charged.

Monsanto's **"Lytrons"** also have in common the fact that at room temperature the unplasticized latexes do not form continuous films; they dry as discrete particles, easily pulverized to fine powders. The plasticized latex, on the other hand, continues Monsanto, forms rather soft, flexible, slightly tacky, continuous films on room temperature drying.

"Lytron 680" is described by Monsanto as being a basic latex paint vehicle which combines high pigment binding power, flexibility and the ability to form films at low temperatures of 40°F. or less. This non-oxidizing film forming latex is said to be a white, opaque liquid in appearance, to have a total solids content of 46 to 48 percent, viscosity of 20 to 110 cps., residual monomer of less than one percent of the latex weight, and a pH of 9.0 to 9.5.

Further characteristics of **"Lytron 680"** listed by Monsanto include excellent storage and mechanical stability, compounding facility, and it needs no modification or addition of plasticizers or other resins.

According to Monsanto, excellent interior and exterior paints can be made with **"Lytron 680"** as the sole binder. And the paints are said to brush easily, dry rapidly, have low mild transient odor, good water resistance, washability and exterior durability.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. produces **"Neoprene Latex Type 571,"** a general purpose latex for uses not requiring high solids. Among its physical properties, duPont lists a 50 percent solids content, initial pH of 12.2, average limiting viscosity of 8 cps., and specific gravity as latex of 1.10 and as dry neoprene of 1.22.

DuPont claims that **"Neoprene Latex Type 571"** has good storage and mechanical stability, excellent compounding powers, but the company advises that the latex is highly alkaline and prolonged contact with the skin should be avoided.

Concerning compounding, duPont says that even the simplest neoprene latex compound must contain a metallic oxide and an effective antioxidant. In neoprene films, duPont explains, both function in several ways: they serve to vulcanize the film, to make it more resistant to aging, heat and weathering, and as acid acceptors. The company goes on to say that zinc oxide has proved to be the most desirable metallic oxide.

DuPont's **"Neoprene Latex Type 750"** is of the type suitable for uses requiring high solids. It is said to be particularly applicable in dipped goods because of its low modulus, excellent crystallization resistance, and high wet gel strength and extensibility. Compounding of **"Neoprene Latex Type 750"** is similar to that of **"Neoprene Latex Type 571."**

Physical properties of **"Neoprene Latex Type 750"** include 50 percent solids content, specific gravity as latex of 1.10 and as dry neoprene of 1.23, initial pH of 12.5, and average limiting viscosity of 8 cps. Finally, duPont claims that this latex has a polymer type gel, good storage and mechanical stability and excellent compounding.

Fatty Acid Derivatives

Hercules Powder Company markets **"Pamak"** fatty acids which are produced from crude tall oil in continuous multi-column fractional distillation plants. According to the company, **"Pamak"** fatty acids consist primarily of acids containing 18 carbon atoms. Acids of this group are oleic, containing one double bond, and linoleic, containing two double bonds in both conjugated and nonconjugated positions. Present also, continues Hercules, are small amounts of palmitic, a saturated 16-carbon acid, and smaller amounts of stearic and margaric acids.

Discussing physical properties, Hercules says that all grades of **"Pamak"** are liquid at room temperature and have high flash points. **"Pamak"** thus may be stored and handled in bulk and shipped via tankcar. Furthermore, Hercules claims that **"Pamak"** fatty acids are produced in equipment designed to obtain lightest possible color and are then stored in aluminum alloy tanks under nitrogen to avoid discoloration by oxidation.

Hercules goes on to say that most applications of **"Pamak"** fatty acids are dependent upon chemical reactions with the carboxyl group. In most cases, **"Pamak"** fatty acids are said to be a chemical raw material from which intermediates or finished products are produced.

One of the largest uses of **"Pamak"** fatty acids, states Hercules, is in the production of alkyd resin vehicles for protective coatings. Other uses include soaps, detergents, and disinfectants; floor coverings; driers; flotation agents; core oils; and epoxidized fatty acid ester plasticizers.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company produces **"Hydrofol Acids,"** which are hydrogenated and refined mixtures of naturally occurring fatty acids. They are said to be prepared by hydrolizing specially processed natural fats and oils. The fat is heated with water under pressure until the triglyceride splits into fatty acids and glycerine. ADM goes on to explain that acids obtained by splitting are a mixture of whatever fatty acid radicals were present in the original fat. The split acids will contain about the same degree of unsaturation as the triglyceride. Through hydrogenation processes, continues ADM, unsaturated acids are converted to saturated fatty acids of the same carbon chain length.

To name a few of ADM's **"Hydrofols,"**

—Continued on page 58

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

A two and one-half year labor contract in the steel industry last week took care of the biggest headache that faced coal chemicals suppliers in the new year. There was little immediate effect in by-product coal chemicals and none had been anticipated. Some report was made of cancellations of benzene orders immediately following the settlement, but this is felt to be the result of duplication of orders and any material cancelled was immediately resold, sources say. Major consumers of benzene are expected to buy heavily for rising immediate needs and to build inventories to a comfortable level. Some buyers have been running on no more than a week's benzene supply, trade sources report.

In the naphthalene market, it is still believed that supplies will be light all of this year. Much overseas naphthalene has gone to Japan and other markets at very good prices which leaves little for consumers here. The up and coming plans of petrochemical producers to supply naphthalene has continued to gain momentum.

A major petrochemical firm will build a multi-million dollar cyclohexane plant at Port Arthur, Tex. Another petrochemical producer recently announced that it would build a 20 million gallon cyclohexane unit at Ponca City, Okla.

Largest increase in steel making capacity last year was in electric furnace capacity which rose 900,810 tons to 14,395,940 net tons. Potential for making steel by the basic oxygen process is now 4,157,400 tons annually. The combined capacity of open hearths is now 126,621,630 net tons per year. These furnaces accounted for over eighty-five percent of the total annual steel capacity figure of 148,570,970 net tons.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended January 10 would amount to 95 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,707,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 2,726,000 tons, 2,732,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,085,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1960
118.48	118.43	118.45	118.59

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—The steel settlement did not result in any overall slackening in consumer pressure for benzene and it had not been anticipated that such would be the case. There were early reports of some cancellations immediately after the settlement, but these were felt to be due to duplication of orders and any material so cancelled was immediately resold.

Large consumers are expected to be buying heavily for some time to come and this will make the market, sources say. It is estimated that at least sixty days will pass before a reasonable amount of relief is possible. Buyers are active to fill immediate needs and build inventories to a comfortable level. Some consumers have been running on not more than six days inventory, it is said.

Heavy requirements are anticipated for this year and some indication of the optimistic business climate is given by estimates that auto companies will build between 6.5 and 7 million cars in 1960. As applied to benzene producers, this means they face the task of filling rising immediate needs in addition to restoring depleted inventories.

The Census Bureau reported imports of benzene in the month of November amounted to 960,942 gallons.

Creosote—Stocks have remained adequate for trade requirements. Exports have fallen off as some of the huge backlog of material was whittled down during the strike and suppliers attempted to move as much creosote as possible into the domestic market at better profits than would be realized on exports.

In some quarters it is estimated that railroads will spend $1 billion on new equipment and road repair in 1960. It is granted that most of this sum would go to the purchase of new equipment, but creosote suppliers also hope the roads will step up their maintenance programs this year.

An encouraging sign was one observer's report that there had been an increase in railroad buying of white ties for curing, in some areas to the extent that the roads couldn't get all the ties they wanted, because production has been down.

Naphthalene—First and second quarter demands are expected to continue heavy. The market will probably remain in light supply for all of 1960. Pipelines are empty and inventories are dry. In addition, suppliers are moving into 1960 in a "boom" atmosphere. Observers look for a period of maximum production for at least six months.

Steel operating rate is expected to slacken gradually as more balanced inventories are built and immediate needs are cared for. Should the steel rate go to 70 percent by July, it is estimated that this would not effect tar receipts by more than 10 percent. On this basis, a steady stream of material will gradually restore market balance. For the immediate future, however, the supply outlook remains poor.

Recently talk of another petrochemical producer's plan to build a plant for recovery of naphthalene have been current in the trade. The unit is expected to go up at Toledo, Ohio, with a capacity of about 100 million pounds. Price is estimated to be 5.7c. to 5.8c. per pound. Observers point out that petrochemical material, if made available, would be of high purity (80 degree melting point) and might well take over the refined naphthalene market. Refined naphthalene sells currently at 9¾c. per pound in bulk.

Census Bureau reported naphthalene imports in November amounting to 3.3 million pounds. A breakdown of imports during the month is as follows: Poland, 1,102,300 pounds; United Kingdom, 1,052,360 pounds; Belgium, 426,152; Netherlands, 394,292 pounds; France, 165,179 pounds; Canada, 130,000 pounds and West Germany, 110,230 pounds.

Dyes

Dyes—October production of direct black (C.I. 30235) amounted to 433,970 pounds as against 534,648 pounds in the previous month. Output in the first ten months of 1959 totaled 5,087,877 pounds

Aromatic Chemicals Output: October

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

	October 1959	October 1958	First Ten Months 1959	First Ten Months 1958
Benzene ..... gals.	17,609,609	25,475,362	279,452,773	223,331,877
Creosote, oil ..... gals.	4,819,148	11,151,948	73,657,437	88,178,533
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions ..... lbs.	2,432,854	2,213,145	27,325,094	23,353,103
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources ..... lbs.	4,428,461	4,410,777	47,547,503	39,204,085
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	37,478,764	32,665,154	401,883,726	360,263,650
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	43,227,134	37,942,103	443,788,139	299,432,386
Naphthalene, crude ..... lbs.	16,158,416	31,206,755	336,163,463	258,074,508
Phenol, tech. and USP ..... lbs.	48,902,263	47,965,176	541,829,800	440,246,216
Phthalic anhydride ..... lbs.	23,274,023	27,569,673	301,377,011	245,639,628
Styrene monomer ..... lbs.	138,922,515	113,878,196	1,169,203,802	961,865,160
Toluene ..... gals.	18,862,706	21,261,107	201,473,142	167,028,817
Xylene ..... gals.	19,253,496	21,042,177	183,394,210	169,879,447

Coal Chemicals

as compared with a total production in 1958 of 4.5 million pounds.

Output of vat jade green (C. I. 59825) was 297,746 pounds in October as opposed to 268,421 pounds in the previous month. The production total for the first ten months of 1959 was 2,466,277 pounds as compared with 2.5 million pounds for all of 1958.

Estimated output of phthalocyanine blue in October was 518,833 pounds as against 616,600 pounds in the foregoing month.

Intermediates

Cyclohexane—A petrochemical firm expects to start-up operations at its new multi-million dollar cyclohexane plant at Port Arthur, Tex., the first of next month.

The unit will produce a high-purity material especially useful in the production of nylon, the company says. Cyclohexane is also used as a solvent in the production of polyethylene and in the manufacture of plasticizers and synthetic lubricants.

The benzene for the new plant will be supplied by the producer's new unit which came on stream last June. The company reports that the new cyclohexane plant will be the first petrochemical facility to produce the material from benzene. Another petrochemical firm recently announced that it would build a cyclohexane plant at Ponca City, Oklahoma. This one is scheduled to go onstream this fall.

MBTS—Some of the results of a two year basic research program, instituted by a major source for rubber chemicals were reported last week.

Among them: "a new MBTS of high purity and light color." A major problem in some segments of the rubber industry has been the incomplete and non-uniform dispersion of MBTS in rubber. In electrical wire insulation and thin-walled molded products non-uniform dispersion has often caused holes and flaws which result in rejection of the item from production.

Factory trials indicate that rubber processors will obtain better dispersion with the improved MBTS, at least within the time cycle currently used for mixing. In addition, there is the possibility that refining can be eliminated.

The special equipment designed to produce the new accelerator required a capital expenditure of well over $100,000, the company reports.

Increased costs in making MBTS pellets and smaller volume sales than had been expected led to a 5½c. per pound increase in price reported by one source. Ton lots are newly quoted at 60c. per pound, while less than ton lots are 62c. per pound. Prices for powder remain at 54c. per pound on ton lots and 56c. per pound on less than ton lots.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—A basic producer reports price of this intermediate for pigment manufacturing at 91.2c. per pound, while cost of material for dyestuff manufacturing and other chemical operations is $1.03 per pound. In some quarters, sources continue to report price at $1.14 per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—The upward trend of imports was reversed in November, according to report of the Census Bureau. Total for the month was 1.7 million pounds as against 3.7 million in October. All countries supplying PA in October came through with substantially less in November. Imports from Italy dropped from nearly one million pounds to about 280,000 pounds.

Country	*Pounds*	*Value*
W. Germany	496,032	$32,070
France	381,311	64,369
Italy	277,671	48,340
Belgium	272,288	46,286
Canada	168,880	30,054
Netherlands	110,230	18,739
Japan	44,096	7,480
Total	1,750,508	$297,338

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended January 19, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	954,205
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,545,587
Benzene	gals.	3,733,140
Coaltar	gals.	22,181,215
Crude chemical oil	gals.	703,102
Toluene	gals.	903,989
Xylene	gals.	267,848

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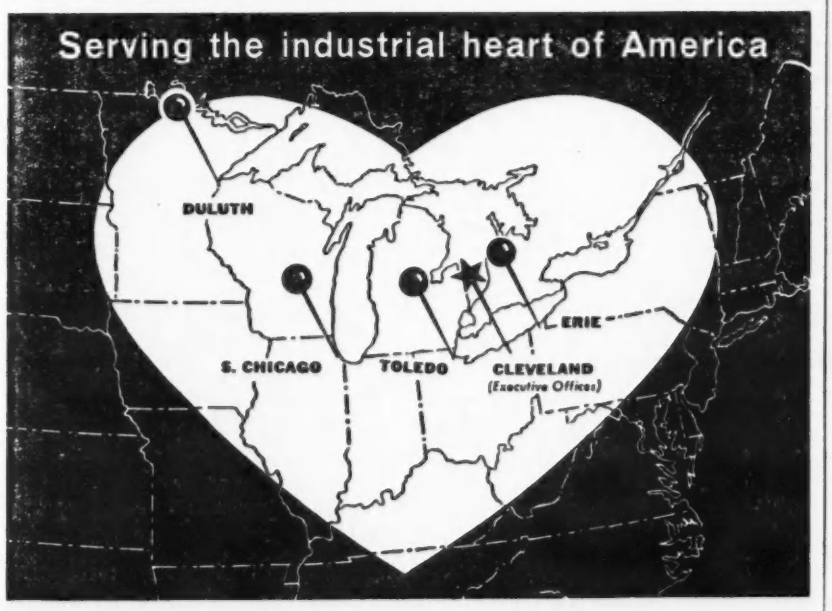

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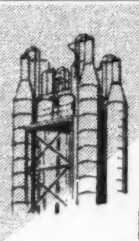

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Dow Reports Development Of a New Epoxy Material

Dow Chemical Company reports development of an epoxy novalac resin that gives better high temperature service than conventional epoxies.

The new resin, designated "D.E.N. 438," is reported to combine physical and handling properties of epoxies with the high temperature performance of phenolic resins.

The Midland, Mich., company has set prices of the material, which is now in large scale production at 68 cents a pound in truckload quantities. Solutions in acetone and methyl ethyl ketone are also being made available.

LCA Settles Litigation

—*Continued from page 5*

net capital of only $300 thousand a year earlier.

Under terms of the out-of-court settlement reached last week, LCA has agreed to pay $1.9 million to Quebec Lithium over a four-year period, but officials of the American company estimate that about 55 percent of the total will come out of federal and state tax credits. This leaves $800,000 in out-of-pocket costs to the firm.

The suit was brought last September after LCA notified the Canadian company that it was terminating a long-term contract for the purchase of lithium ore. The latter, claiming that the contract still called for 515,000 tons of lithium concentrate to be delivered to LCA, filed a legal action at Minneapolis.

The Canadian company asked the court to award it $4,477,000 for contract damages.

Under terms of the settlement, Lithium Corporation has already paid $100,000 to Quebec Lithium, and an additional $900,000 will be paid no later than September 1, 1960.

From January 1, 1961, for a period of thirty-six months, it is stipulated, $25,000 monthly will be paid to the Canadian firm, together with interest on the unpaid balance at 3 percent annually.

The Lithium Corporation-Quebec Lithium contract, had it run its course, would have expired in 1962. Lithium Corporation figures that its bill for the ore, including transportation from Canadian mine to North Carolina, would have been well over $7 million. In November, Lithium Corporation started processing ore at Bessemer City, N. C., from its own mines in that state.

Celanese Ties Future

—*Continued from page 5*

and operation of a 500,000-pound pilot plant at Avon Lake, Ohio.

Goodrich says the plant will continue in production until Celanese has its own facilities on stream at Pampa. The rubber company indicates it is still interested in developing other applications for the fiber.

"Darvan," trade sources point out, is a natural addition to operations at Pampa, where acetic acid and vinyl acetate are produced. These raw materials make up about 75 percent of the fiber's chemical composition.

Celanese foresees a market potential of 36 million to 40 million pounds yearly for the fiber. Though similar in many respects to other synthetic fibers, such as "Orlon," "Dynel" and "Acrilan," "Darvan" is reported to have superior characteristics.

Esso and Carter Merge Other Steps Are Planned

Esso Standard Oil Company and Carter Oil Company have merged, in line with previous plans, to form Humble Oil & Refining Company. Both Esso and Carter will hereafter operate as Humble divisions.

The merger is only part of a large-scale consolidation program announced last September by Humble and Standard Oil Company (N. J.).

The plan provides for consolidation of five of Jersey Standard's domestic affiliates into one corporation, thereby bringing all of Jersey's producing, refining, marketing and marine operations in the US under unified management.

Two other Jersey affiliates slated to be merged with Humble as soon as feasible are Oklahoma Oil Company and Pate Oil Company, both marketing companies operating in the midwest.

Century Chemical Fills Two Subsidiary Positions

Century Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Werner Samter vice-president of production and research for its newly-acquired subsidiary, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, of Newark, N.J.

In another new subsidiary—Wilson Organic Chemicals, Inc., Sayreville, N. J. —Century has named Steve Howarth to the post of plant manager.

Paint Manufacturers

—*Continued from page 7*

the industry's sales amounted to $143 million, the second largest volume registered in the chemical and allied products field.

Trade sales outnumber industrial sales by about two to one, according to the *Foreign Trade* report, and ready-mixed paints and enamels make up about three-quarters of the total for all finishes.

Investment in new plant and equipment in 1958 reached about $2.6 million and investment in repairs $1.4 million. Total investment in the industry has been estimated at $150 million.

Until now, exports have represented only a minute and insignificant portion of the Canadian paint industry's sales: $1.1 million in both 1957 and 1958, as against about $30 million by the United Kingdom and more than that amount by the United States.

Chemical Industry's Friend

—*Continued from page 4*

certified having been built with private capital. This was unlike the situation of World War II when the federal government itself financed more than 70 percent of war facilities built and later faced the major problems of property management and disposal because of its ownership of plants and equipment.

Commenting on the termination of the program, OCDM officials said that the incentive of accelerated tax amortization had brought into being privately-owned facilities which in many instances never would have been built and which have immeasurably strengthened our national defense.

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Coatings Materials

One price change took effect this week and several others are slated to happen during the month. Producers of aluminum paste and powder raised price by 1½ cents and 2 cents respectively. Atomized material climbed 1.3 cents per pound as well. Increases reflect the recent rises in aluminum metal. As of January 15, bone black listings will move up, and the price differential for the west coast will shift from 2 cents to 3¼ cents. Effective February 1 are advances in carbon black, as announced by a major producer last week in channel rubber beads and pigment grades. Recent price adjustments were in chrome green, pigment green B and molybdated orange. Also on the higher side, effective December 15, was glue hide which firmed with higher costs of raw materials.

On the synthetic resins market, ester gums, solution grades of epoxy resins and miscellaneous grades of alkyd resins were noted to be higher. Final settlement of the steel strike has the market breathing easier, but all is not rosy as there still are definite scarcities of phthalic and maleic anhydrides. It will be some time yet before the market is back to normal.

Casein market was much the same with demand for Argentine material light and prices on the softer side. Stocks are more than plentiful with new production almost ended. But European markets have been showing little interest in buying of late. Shellac market has been steady. Calcutta market, however, has been slightly firmer as poor weather has slowed down crop production.

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum paste, 1½c. per lb.
Aluminum powder, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

week	week	month	1958

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
103.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Pigments—As of January 5, prices of aluminum paste and powder were advanced across the board, reflecting the late rise in aluminum metal. Aluminum paste was up 1½c. with lining, extra fine grade listed at 71c. and standard grade at 48½c. per pound. Aluminum powder climbed 2c. to put into effect a listing of $1.13 for lining, extra fine material, and 83c. per pound for standard grade. Furthermore, flake aluminum powder will be up 2c. and atomized aluminum will climb 1.3c. per pound.

Bone Black—Prices of all grades of bone black will move up 1½c. per pound effective January 15, announced producers. New prices will range from 19½c. to 26¼c. per pound for various grades, f.o.b. Detroit, Mich., freight allowed to destination, for lots greater than 100 pounds. Price for smaller lots will be 5½c. per pound higher. Price differential for Pacific coast destinations, which currently is 2c. a pound higher, will be increased to 3¼c. effective the same date.

Carbon Black—A large producer of the material has announced price advances to become effective February 1. Rising costs of raw materials was a major contributing factor in the increases. As of that date, carbon black, channel, rubber beads will be up ¾c. to 8c. for bulk, carlots; bags, carlots, will be 8½c. and bags, less carlots will be 16¼c. per pound. Carbon black, pigment, medium color, uncompressed prices will be up ½c. with bags, carlots at 14c., and less carlots at 22½c. per pound.

Chrome Colors—According to a report by the Bureau of the Census, production of chrome oxide green in October came to 605 short tons, in September 420, and in October of 1958, 673. Stocks at producing plants in October of 1959 totaled 483 short tons and 394 in September.

Output of chrome yellow and orange came to 3,030 short tons in October, 2,237 in September, and 1,959 in October of 1958. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 2,266 and 2,419 short tons in October and September of 1959 in that order.

Production of molybdated chrome orange was tallied at 585, 592 and 587 short tons in October and September of 1959 and October of 1958. In October and September of 1959 stocks at producing plants came to 631 and 646 short tons respectively for the two months.

Earth Colors—This market continued to be steady. Volume of business has been good. This was one area of the coatings materials market which felt little or no effects of the recently settled steel strike. 1959 was a good year, agreed producers, and 1960 is expected to be the same. Synthetics continue to climb over natural earth colors but there is room for both and both are necessary to the market.

Lamp Black—One producer of the material was reported to have moved prices of all grades up ½c. per pound to a range of 20½c. to 65½c. Another large producer, however, continues to hold back and is still listing old prices, but says prices will be moved up in the next week or two. Higher costs of raw materials and transportation were the main contributing factors to the rise.

Lead Pigments — Two declines were noted for red lead oxide, litharge and mineral orange in the end of December. Declines were attributed to producers accumulating inventories of lead metal in anticipation of a strike which turned out to be short and to no real effect.

New schedule for carlot and less carlot prices of litharge was 13.75c. to 14.75c. per pound respectively. Mineral orange listings changed to 15.50c. for carlot quantities, and 16.50c. per pound for less carlot loads.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Price adjustments on a cost basis were made on several grades of alkyd resins effective January 1, as announced by a producer. Availability of alkyds, will improve as the scarcity of phthalic and maleic anhydrides is alleviated following the final end of the steel strike. Most producers, however, feel that it will be a while before production of alkyd resins and other materials employing phthalic and maleic anhydrides will be back to normal.

Ester Gums—Following announcement of higher prices by one producer in the middle of December, other producers took the same course the first of the new year. Prices of wood rosin and gum rosin ester gum are up 1c. per pound to new quotations of 18½c. Last upward move in this market was October first of last year. Advancing prices reflect the rising costs of rosin.

Natural Resins

Shellac—The material continued to follow a pattern of steady prices which has been in effect since the end of last summer. Supplies here are ample, demand has been fair. The Calcutta market has been somewhat tighter for the last couple of months because of crop difficulties. Poor weather conditions held back the

Coatings Shipments, Output: November

	Factory Shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons*	
	October	November	October	November
Trade sales	$83,200,000	$70,800,000	29,300,000	24,400,000
Industrial sales, total	59,800,000	50,600,000	26,000,000	22,400,000
Paint and varnish	43,700,000	37,300,000	18,300,000	16,100,000
Lacquer	16,100,000	13,300,000	7,700,000	6,300,000
Overall totals	$143,000,000	$121,400,000	55,300,000	46,800,000
Total sales, Jan.-Aug.: $2,656,400,000.				

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.

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Coatings Materials

crops. Reports say that the size of the winter crop is average.

Miscellaneous

Casein — The Argentine market remained in much the same position last week as the previous week. There was little buying interest and buyers appeared to be awaiting further developments. European markets were quiet showing little inclination to buy. Price for Argentine casein was 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound. New production is said to be excellent and unless demand from European sources picks up, prices will most likely move further down the scale.

Glue—Prices of all grades of hide glue advanced 1c. to 3½c. per pound last week. Price of raw material, in particular the lower testing grades, attributed to the rise. Also, declining prices of grease during the past year contributed to bring glue hide prices up. Furthermore, it was noted that Department of Commerce reports show inventories of glue hide to be 30 percent lower during 1959.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Thurs. Dec. 31†	Mon. Jan. 4	Tues. Jan. 5	Wed. Jan. 6	Thurs. Jan. 7
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$11.37	...
N	$11.30	...	...	11.34‡	...
WG	...	$11.05	...	12.20	...
WW	...	...	...	12.73‡	...
Bags—					
WW	...	...	...	12.40	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 7)—
M or better $10.35; K or better, $10.35; $10.50; $10.82½.

Sales, USDA
1,648* 320* 1‡ 490* 2,839

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $13.35; WG, $13.10; N, $12.60; K-M, $12.30

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	53½	53 4/10	53½	...	...
Sales	6,000§	12,000§	8,000§	...	...

* Drums equivalent. § Gallons. ‡ Average price. † Tankcars. ‡ Friday, exchange closed for holiday.

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Southern Clays, headquartered in New York, has mines and plant facilities at Gordon, Ga.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude coconut oil continued to be the firmest commodity in the oils and fats market last week, reflecting reduced production in the Philippines, which caused prices to advance ½ cent per pound for shipments. Copra also was stronger, up $7.50 per ton. The government had no trouble disposing its first offering of 14 million pounds of coconut oil from its stockpile at good prices, ranging from 17.48 cents to 18.27 cents per pound, bulk, fob. Cottonseed and soybean oil remained on a strong basis. Corn oil was stronger and higher sharply. Peanut oil closed firmer, regaining loss of ¼ cent.

Tallow and greases continued weak and declined ¼ cent per pound and market reached the lowest since September, 1953. Trading was limited at the decline. Lower cost of tallow caused a drop of ½ cent in oleic, stearic and tallow acids.

Imported castor continued in moderate demand and remained steady, despite some easiness in Indian oil, which was expected to be temporary. Tung oil was quiet and increased offers were available at ¼ cent lower. Linseed oil was inactive, but steady with flaxseed.

In vegetable waxes, carnauba wax replacements from Brazil declined sharply due to the change in the currency rate, which gave exporters more cruzeiros per the US dollar. This increased offers for shipment at lower levels, which weakened the local market from 3 cents to 4 cents per pound for crude wax, except yellow.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Beeswax, crude, Braz., 1c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, chalky, 3c. per lb.
No. 2, crude, 4c. per lb.
Refd., 4c. per lb.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, 4c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 3c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, ext., 50c. per ton.
exp., $2 per ton.
Oleic acid, ½c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ½c. per lb.
Tallow acid, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
122.93	123.47	123.32	117.94

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was quite active at unchanged prices. No. 1 Brazilian was steady at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic oil was quiet and steady.

Brazil's 1960 castor bean production is expected to be substantially larger than the small 1959 crop estimated at 165,000 tons and may nearly equal the large crop of 1957, if weather is reasonably favorable. In reporting this outlook last week, the Foreign Agricultural Service said that trade forecasts currently range between 200,000 and 240,000 short tons from 593,040 acres.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds—Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	80,000
Previous week	.....	2,486,000
Corresponding week, 1959	.....	1,200,000
Total this year	.....	3,286,000
Corresponding period, 1959	2,000,000	2,800,000

Coconut—Reduced production in the Philippines further strengthened shipments, which advanced ½c. per pound. January shipment was higher at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast; 17⅞c. for February and 17¾c., March. At New York, prompt delivery was advanced to 19¾c., tankcars.

The General Services Administration announced the sale of about 14,000,000 pounds of crude coconut oil out of 265 million pounds in the government stockpile at prices ranging from 17.48c. to 18.27c. per pound, in bulk f.o.b. location. Bids received ranged from 13c. to 18.27c. per pound. Another offering of 10 to 14 million pounds will be made in 6 weeks. Successful bidders were: Procter & Gamble, Inc., 3 million pounds at 17.95c.; Lever Bros., 902,000 pounds at 18.16c. per pound; and 183,000 pounds at 18.27c.; Pacific Vegetable Oil Co., 6 million pounds at 17.48c. and E. F. Drew & Co., 3.9 million pounds at 17.85c. per pound.

Corn—Crude was firmer and sharply higher. Sales were noted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was raised to 16.23c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Steady tone prevailed in futures on the New York Produce Exchange last week, prices reflecting the firmness of allied markets. Trading was more active and the market continued to work upward, scoring moderate gains under commission house buying and short covering. Cash oil was firmer with futures and slightly higher, despite slow demand. Refined salad oil was raised to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil also was firmer and up about ¼c. per pound. In the Valley and Waco, tankcars were held at 09¼c. to 9⅜c. f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment; at 9⅜c. to 9½c., southeast and 9c. to 9⅛c., Lubbock.

Flaxseed—The market report will be found on the next page under Miscellaneous.

Linseed—Buying interest was quiet, though the market remained steady and unchanged. Raw oil was maintained at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, January-March delivery; 14.2c., April-June; 14.4c., July-September, same basis and 15.11c. exwarehouse, New York.

Olive—Shipments from Spain remained steady ranging from $48 to $50 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, January-March shipment, with trading reported on that basis. Demand for oil on spot was quiet and available at $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, as to quantity.

Production of olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin is expected to reach 1,444,600 short tons this year, an increase of almost one-third above the 1,105,200 tons of 1958-59 and one-third more than the 4-year average of 1,072,400 tons of 1954-55-1957/58. This estimated production is second only to the record 1951-52 of 1,512,000 tons.

Southern Europe, which is experiencing an "on year" for production, is expected to produce 1.3 million short tons of olive oil in 1959-60, or almost 57 percent more than in the previous year. The most important increase will occur in Spain with its bumper crop forecast at 628,300 tons.

Peanut—Crude sold down to 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills prompt shipment, but rallied and 13¼c. was asked. Refined oil was firm at 16½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—While trading was limited, crude remained firm and advanced slightly. Tankcars were quoted at 7.80c. per pound, Decatur, January shipment. Refined salad oil also was steadier and quoted at 9.90c., tankcars, New York basis.

Tung—With demand slow, the market continued easy. Tankcars ranged from 21¾c. to 22c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums were quiet and quoted at 23¼c. to 23¾c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 8, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	131	11.67	11.39	11.66@11.67
May	259	11.86	11.59	11.84@11.85
July	306	11.98	11.72	11.97S
Sept.	39	11.81	11.57	11.79@11.85
Oct.	55	11.73	11.46	11.69@11.72
Dec.	2	11.48	11.48	11.66@11.75
May (1961)	4	11.75	11.55	11.73 Bid

Total sales and switches, 800 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Stronger tone prevailed and shipments wer boosted $7.50 to $245 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, January shipment.

Flaxseed—Speculative buying although

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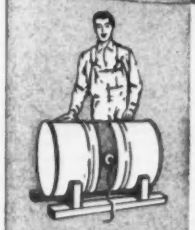

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Oils and Fats: November

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in November, 1959 (in millions of pounds).

	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Production:						
Crude oils	246.3	389.9	23.8	[1]7.1	[1]236.0	27.0
Refined Oils[2]	153.3	265.4	27.2	5.8	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	166.2	276.4	29.1	6.1	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products,[3] total	101.4	253.0	25.2	4.8	57.9	23.4
Stocks, end of month,[3] total	389.4	419.7	29.8	10.7	92.1	19.2
Crude oils	186.9	254.0	14.2	5.9	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	202.5	163.7	15.6	4.8	xxx	xxx

[1] Source, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).

	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Inedible Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Production:					
Crude	44.3	34.8	[2]253.1	70.0	24.2
Refined	29.4	(NA)	xxx	13.0	xxx
Consumed in refining	31.4	15.2	xxx	(D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total	[3]43.2	23.8	137.0	62.3	12.0
Consumption in inedible products, total	31.8	23.8	137.0	62.3	12.0
Stocks	67.0	142.8	326.6	145.9	39.0
Crude oils	52.2	[3]103.5	xxx	129.2	xxx
Refined oils	14.8	[4]39.3	xxx	16.7	xxx

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
NA—Not available.
[1] Quantities rendered.
[2] Includes following amounts consumed as crude in November and October respectively: 17.5 and 17.8.
[3] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[4] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.

	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil	Marine Mammal Oil
Production:						
Crude	(D)	2.3	xxx	...	8.3	...
Refined[1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	5.0	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining[1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	5.7	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products,[2] total	7.7	2.5	4.0	6.8	3.7	2.1
Consumption in edible products	(D)		(D)	(D)		
Consumption in inedible products	(D)	2.5	(D)	(D)	3.7	2.1
Lubricants and similar oils	0.4	...	0.2		0.2	1.4
Soap	(D)		(D)	(D)		
Other inedible products	2.6	0.3	3.1	(D)	0.4	0.7
Stocks (crude and refined)[2]	30 6	36.8	10.8	6.5	74.8	47.5

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Production of refined covers once-refined oils.
[2] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils in process.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

not heavy, sparked sharp advances in flax futures at Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Prices soared over 12c. a bushel before losing about half the gain. Minneapolis cash market was exceedingly dull and official closing prices were called unchanged. Only three cars traded, bringing 2c. premium over the market. Bids were at $3.52 a bushel, spot. Minneapolis.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was easier and quotations dropped about ¼c. per pound. Trading was reported slow. Choice white ranged from 6c. to 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars delivered and yellow grease was nominal at 4¾c., same basis.

Lard—Cash lard was firmer and advanced sharply while futures were slightly higher. Cash was quoted at 8½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Prices were lower and reached the lowest level since late 1953. Moderate sales of bleachable fancy was reported at 5⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was lower at 5½c.; special, 5c.; No. 1, 4¾c. and edible 8c., same basis. Export business continued slow. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 7½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 6½c., bulk, f.o.b.

Fatty Acids

Lower cost of tallow was finally reflected in oleic, stearic and tallow acids, which declined ½c. per pound. Other fatty acids were unchanged and steady.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—This market was slightly easier with only slight pickup in trucklot and single car sales. Withdrawals gainst old contracts were at surprisingly good pace. Extracted meal, 34 percent was offered at $69.50 to $70 per ton, Minneapolis for January-March shipment. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, declined $2 a ton to $76.50.

Soybean Meal—Modest improvement occurred in sales of soybean meal, reflecting somewhat better feed business. Supplies were more than ample to meet the limited demand, however, and prices were firm due to curtailed production. Soybean meal, 44 percent was higher at $61 per ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Carnauba wax market for shipment from Brazil declined sharply as a result of the change in the Brazilian export category for carnauba wax, which gave exporters more cruzeiros for the dollar. This increased offers of wax for shipment at lower prices, which created confusion in the local market and trading was practically at a standstill. Crude grades dropped 3c. to 4c. per pound and refined, 2c. to 3c., while yellows were off 1c. to 2c. per pound on the spot. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 72c. to 74c. per pound, spot and refined pure, 83c. to 84c.; No. 3 Parnahyba, crude, 73c. to 75c. and refined, 83c. to 84c.; No. 2 crude, 80c. to 81c. and refined, 90c. to 92c.; No. 1, yellow Ceara, $1.13 to $1.15 per pound with Parnahyba, 2c. higher.

Crude beeswax was easier, with Brazilian and Chilean off 1c. per pound.

Obituaries

George Avery Bunting

George Avery Bunting, founder of Noxema Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., died December 31 in that city. He was eighty-nine years old.

A school teacher turned pharmacist, Mr. Bunting in 1914 invented a medicated skin cream. Three years later he founded Noxema Chemical Company to produce and market it. He served as president of the company until 1949 and thereafter as chairman.

Dr. Emil Czapek

Dr. Emil Czapek, retired manager of cellulose-colloid chemistry for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., died December 28 in Metuchen, N.J. He was sixty-eight years old.

Dr. Czapek, a pioneer in the cellophane industry, came to this country from Germany in 1939. He joined Olin Mathieson in 1948 as consultant and head of its cellulose and film research division.

Since retiring in 1956, Dr. Czapek had been a consultant with Chemtex, Inc., and other firms in the New York area.

William O. Barnes, eastern division employee relations manager of Tidewater Oil Company since 1955, died January 5 in New York. He was fifty-nine years old.

Egbert Bogardus, jr., retired sales representative for Celanese Corporation of America, New York, died January 5 in Sharon, Conn. He was seventy years old.

Gordon E. Cook, manager of dispersion operations for the carbon black and pigment division of Columbian Carbon Company, New York, died January 5 in Philadelphia. He was fifty-six years old.

Otto Haas, founder of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, died January 2, in Villanova, Pa. He was eighty-seven years old. (See story on page 5.)

Maurice D. Levy, founder and president of Mauvel, Ltd., New York, died January 5 in White Plains, N.Y. He was seventy-nine years old.

George A. Menz, recently retired general superintendent of operation for Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died January 4 in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

John C. Merman, production manager for American Metal Specialty Corporation, Hatboro, Pa., died January 3 in Philadelphia. He was fifty-six years old.

Rees F. Tener, assistant chief of the testing and specifications section of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., died December 25.

Emilio Viale, entomologist and head of field development work for the agricultural and chemical division of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died December 23 in that city. He was thirty-eight years old.

Charles G. Ward, northeast division sales manager for American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, until his retirement in 1952, died December 31 in Hingham, Mass. He was seventy-six years old.

Otto Haas's Biography

—*Continued from page 5*

Pennsylvania, and in Houston, Tex., and Knoxville, Tenn.

And, in those fifty years and more, Mr. Haas was always eager that his firm should become more than just a business enterprise. It grew into a closely-knit "family" of employees whose welfare was always of deep concern to the stern but kindly company founder.

In times of sickness or personal stress, the employees always knew that the influence of Mr. Haas would be there to help them.

The penniless Germany boy who had built up the company continued to control it. He had never had any idea of parceling out authority. When he retired the reins were still in his iron hands—he was board chairman, president and chairman of the executive committee.

The directors, as soon as he retired, elected him honorary chairman and made his research vice-president, Dr. Ralph Connor, the new chairmaan.

Two Sons as Successors

The old gentleman had raised two sons to take over the company after his days were done. As soon as he withdraw, at a special board meeting at the end of the year, the sons moved into their new positions.

The elder, Dr. Fritz Otto Haas, was elevated to president and chairman of the executive committee.

The other son, John C. Haas, was chosen vice-chairman of the board to succeed his brother. He is also a company vice-president and a member of the executive committee.

So, even with death only two days away, Mr. Haas had been there to see that management of the company passed into the hands of his family. The influence of the poor little German boy was still being felt.

Chemical Quiz

—*Continued from page 3*

flationary if it did not result in an increase in steel prices . . .

"But the fact is, of course, that whether steel prices rise or not, inflationary wage increases in construction, motors, steel, oil or other major industries ripple out over the entire economy as other unions strive to 'catch-up' to the new high level.

"And as these rising employment costs spread, they force higher costs and higher prices everywhere, for employment costs —direct and indirect—represent more than three-fourths of all production costs in American industry."

Hence, as Mr. Blough suggests, chemical producers are expecting rises in their own labor and materials costs as the effects of the settlement of this strike "ripple out" over the economy.

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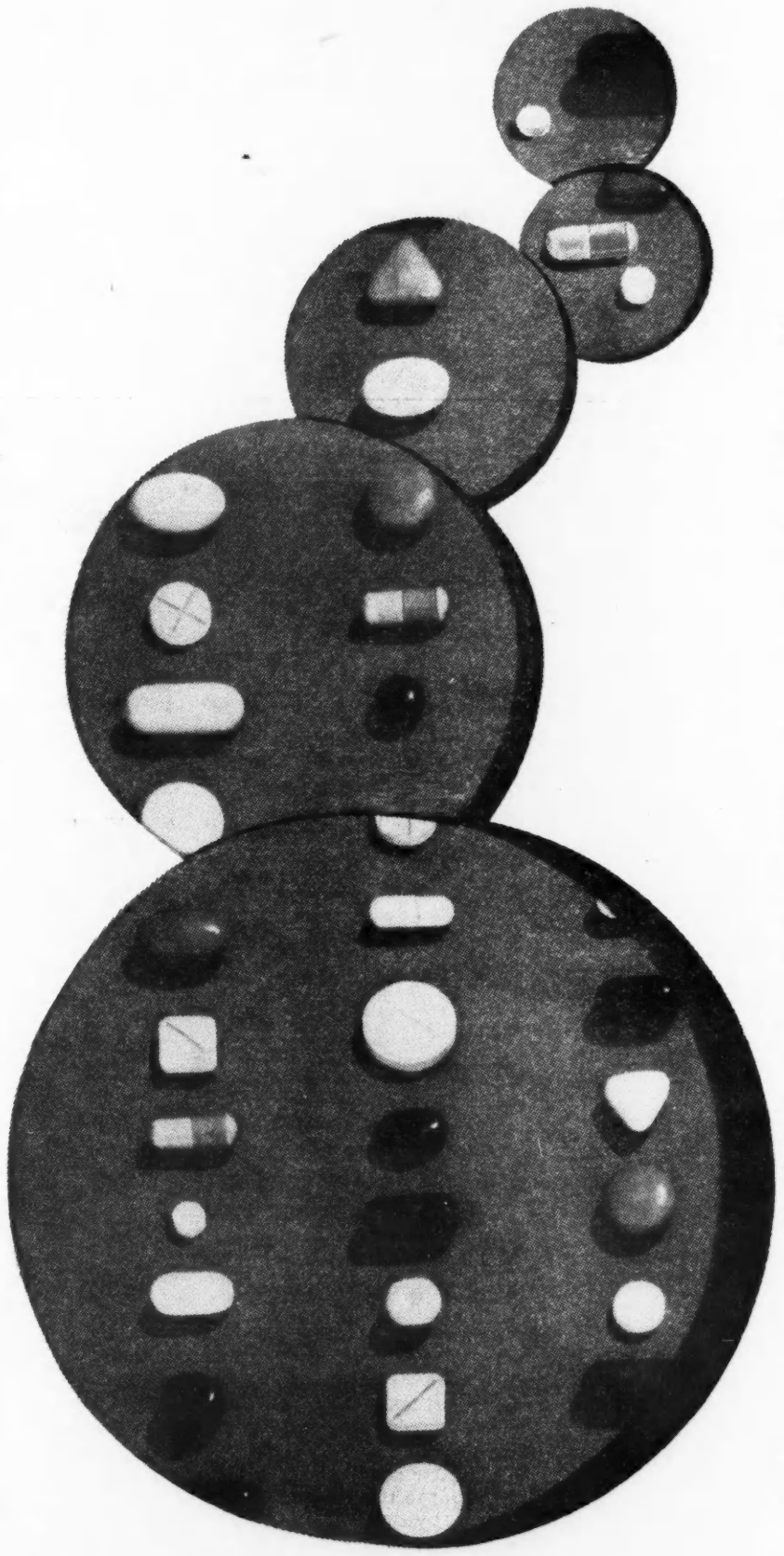

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The "soaring sixties" opened with a song. It was called "Freebies." Destined never to lead the list on the hit parade, the ballad was sung last week by a member of the senate subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly. It told of phonograph records complete with classical music on the one side, a commercial announcement on the other, that certain tranquilizer manufacturers have been sending free to doctors, ostensibly to promote their products. Guaranteed to arouse the emotions of quite a few people, even the M.D.'s—some of whom, reportedly, were not totally amused—"Freebies" is obviously the skillfully-arranged opening number in Act II of the current Kefauver opus—the investigation into drug practices and policies.

Two price changes were recorded last week, the extent of first of the year price activity. Both ammonium thioglycollate and thioglycolic acid were reduced 3 cents, to $1.15 a pound.

Several changes have also been posted for alkaloids which were not previously noted here. These include substantial advances for berberine bisulfate, berberine hydrochloride and colchicine—due to rising raw material costs—and reductions for digitoxin, eserine salicylate and rutin.

Higher prices for edible gelatin were announced in December but some contract buyers weren't effected until last week. The new schedule is from 2 cents to 4 cents higher than that quoted previously but the same as that in effect for the first five months of '59.

The international trend in business continues. A leading drug and fine chemicals maker is setting up a manufacturing plant in Pakistan which it hopes to have in operation by the fall of '60. A half-million dollar investment, the facility will turn out antibiotics, sulfa drugs, nutritionals and other products.

Like the several other overseas moves that drug firms have made in the past year, this Pakistan venture points up the fact that producing overseas is often preferable and more profitable than exporting goods manufactured in this country. There is, of course, a negative aspect. If US firms start producing on a very large scale around the world—and they've just about reached that point already—there is going to be considerable idle capacity at home. But no more sad songs . . .

Ammonium Thioglycollate—Producers have dropped the price of ammonium thioglycollate 3c. per pound. On a 100 percent basis, the chemical is now quoted at $1.15 per pound, packed in 55 gallon drums, ton lots or more. Throughout 1959, the listing was unchanged at $1.18 per pound.

Some years back when home hair-waving kits first found great favor with the ladies, demand for ammonium thioglycollate, used in waving lotions, surged ahead in somewhat unprecedented fashion. At present, however, trade sources advise, there is no longer any signs of boom and demand has pretty much leveled off at a good, respectable level.

Berberine—Late last year, prices for both berberine bisulfate and berberine hydrochloride were boosted to $56.50 per pound. Earlier listings were also the same at $48.50 per pound. Low price on both chemicals during 1959 was $35.

The considerable spread between the high and the low listings last year reflects for the most part skyrocketing raw material costs, manufacturers here explained.

Colchicine—Quote on colchicine is up $2, to $29 per ounce. And according to trade reports, the price may likely go higher within the not too distant future. Raw material costs are way up, it's said.

Digitoxin—Price has trended downward to where it is now firm at $4.20 an ounce. Range during 1959 was from a high of $4.75 to a low of $4. Routine inquiry, adequate supplies are reported.

Gelatin—Entering the new year, prices for edible gelatin are firm at levels established by the two to four cent advances posted December 1. That action, in effect, resurrected the schedule that had existed from January through May of 1959.

Today's listings on a carload delivered basis: 55c. per pound for 75 AOAC test gelatin; 64c. for 150 AOAC test; 70c. for 200 AOAC test; 74c. for 225 AOAC test, and 82c. a pound for 275 AOAC test.

Production of gelatin which has been higher in each succeeding month since last June continued to climb in November. According to the Census bureau report, output was 4,947,000 pounds.. compared with 4,893,000 in October and 4,471,000 in November, 1958.

Of the total, 683,000 pounds were manufactured from ossein; 4,264 pounds from hides.

Classified by type, 3,408,000 pounds were edible gelatin, 295,000 technical, 407,000 pharmaceutical, and 837,000 photographic grade. Both edible and pharmaceutical gelatin output was higher than October figures which were respectively, 3,123,000 pounds and 386,000 pounds.

November shipments were 4,808,000 pounds, down slightly from October's 4,846,000 but higher than November, 1958, deliveries of 4,134,000 pounds.

Shipments of pharmaceutical grade gelatin were 448,000 pounds, compared with 301,000 the preceding month. Also higher, shipments of photographic grade material were 937,000 pounds, compared with 801,000.

Reflecting the overall rise in output and the decline in shipments, stocks at November's end were 11,613,000 pounds, up from 11,474,000 in October. Inventories the same date in 1958, however, were exactly 1 million pounds higher.

Classified by type, stocks represented 6,326,000 pounds of edible gelatin, 724,000 pounds of technical, 918,000 pounds of pharmaceutical, and 3,645,000 pounds of photographic material. For all but the edible material, stocks were lower than on October 30.

Methionine—Import duties on dl--methionine will be raised within the next ninety days. Collectors of Customs have been advised by the Bureau of Customs to start classifying the chemical—and dl-isoleucine and cholic acid, as well—as acids under paragraph 1 of the tariff act of 1930, and therefore dutiable at a rate of 12½ percent ad valorem.

Until the recent ruling, cholic acid and dl-methionine were classified as uncom-

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ammonium thioglycollate, 3c. per lb.
Thioglycolic acid, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
60.23	60.23	60.23	62.17

For Current Prices See Page 9

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: October

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		October	September
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,690,382	1,261,886
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	509,779	482,571
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms	*	21,568,989
Niacin and amide	lbs.	231,190	253,848
Penicillin salts	million-units	43,643,433	43,656,347
Pyridoxine	lbs.	*	*
Streptomycin	gms.	10,377,015	10,486,272
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	517,596	478,172
Tetracycline	gms.	*	7,638,780
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	27,035	32,065

* Data not reported.

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tetrakis(2-ethylhexyl) titanate
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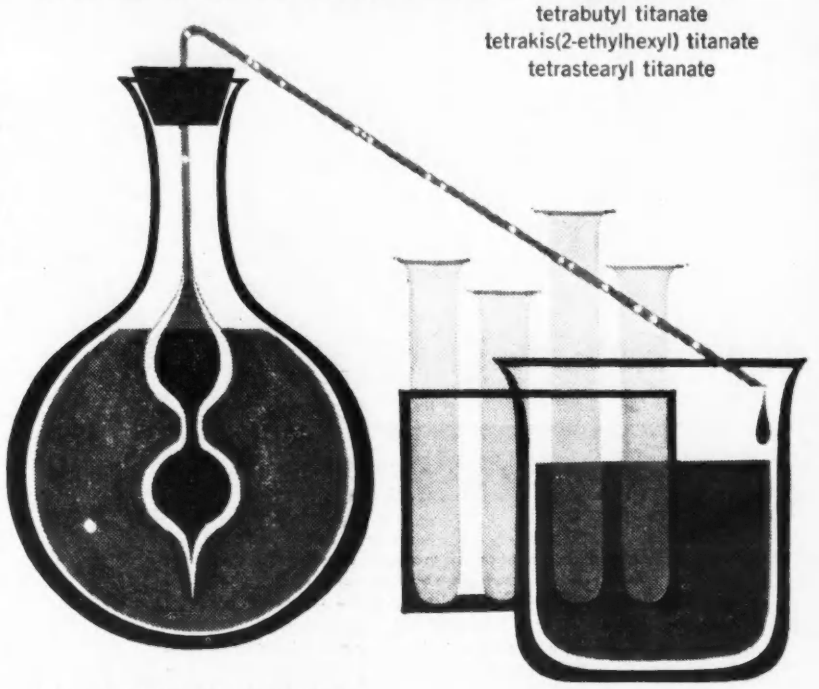

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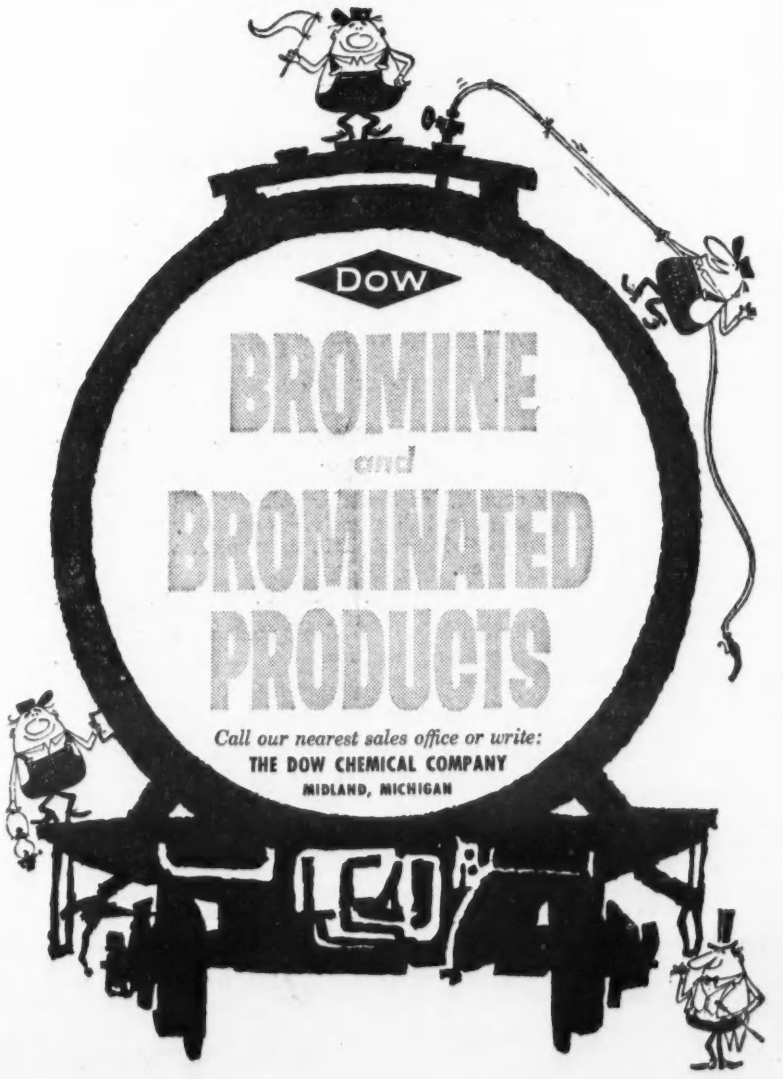

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

pounded natural drugs under paragraph 34, subject to a 5 percent ad valorem duty.

In explaining the ruling, Customs said that evidence presented to it showed that none of these chemicals is used mainly as a medicinal and that dl-isoleucine and dl-methionine are, in fact, amino acids.

No significant market developments have been reported since the end of September. At that time, two producers announced price reductions for methionine hydroxyanalogue, which brought the schedule to $1.10 per pound truckloads and $1.16 per pound for lesser quantities. Major market for the analogue is in poultry feeds.

Penicillin—November exports of bulk penicillin amounted to 4,166,156 million units, down from 4,913,399 a month earlier. According to the Census bureau report, total value was $233,948. Buying countries circled the globe.

No significant change in the domestic market situation is noted. Competition among manufacturers is still very, very rough thus making it difficult to figure out just what the bottom price is. Schedules are quoted officially at $21 to $24 per billion units, however.

A new drug related to penicillin but claimed to kill bacteria immune to penicillin, has been discovered by a group of British scientists, working under the National Research Development Corporation, a government organization.

Known as cephalesporin C, the drug reportedly is resistant to certain bacteria that destroy penicillin or otherwise render it ineffective.

Strychnine—Prices for strychnine, which is strictly an import item, are reported as very strong. Very limited supplies are cited.

Quote on the alkaloid ranges from $1.82 to $1.92 per ounce (a quantity breakdown) while the schedule on the sulfate is slightly lower at $1.55 to $1.65 an ounce. Further strengthening is not unlikely.

Thioglycolic Acid—Quote on thioglycolic acid is now $1.15 per pound (on a 100 percent basis) for material packed in 55 gallon drums, in ton lots. This is 3c. per pound lower than the price quoted throughout 1959.

Botanicals

Some of the botanicals dealers in the New York area were still in the process of taking inventory last week but they

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interrupted their housecleaning chores long enough to report several price changes. Among these the more important were advanced for colchicum seed and echinacea root. Both items, it was explained, are in very short supply.

Barberry Root Bark—According to several reports, dealers' stocks of barberry root bark are extremely limited if they exist at all. OPD's listing on the botanical—$1 to $1.25 a pound—must therefore be looked upon as purely nominal.

Black Haw Root Bark—According to a report from a dealer here last week, black haw root and tree barks are pretty much dead items. Little if any material was sold last year, he said, which fact accounts for the excess of stock now on hand. In case someone should wish to buy either of these botanicals, however, it might be well to quote the price he'd likely pay—55c. per pound.

Cinchona Bark—Entering the new year, price is unchanged at 25c. a pound, a quote of long-standing. Demand is reported moderate to good, stocks adequate.

Cocillana Bark—Current listing is 18c. to 20c. per pound, down from a former quote of 20c. to 22c. Good inquiry is noted.

Cohosh Root—Prices range from 20c. to 25c. per pound for both blue and black cohosh root. One of the larger volume botanicals, it is currently subject to good inquiry. Stocks are reported as adequate.

Colchicum—Price on colchicum root is up about 5c., to 30c.-35c. a pound. For the seed, however, prices have skyrocketed with the current listing at $1 to $1.25 per pound. A very short supply, meaning, of course, higher replacement costs, is behind the spiral, dealers explained.

Price on colchicine, made from cochicum seed, reflects the rise in the cost of the botanical. Quoted at $29 per ounce last week, the alkaloid is likely to go higher in coming weeks, it's thought.

Echinacea Root—Price is up to $1.25 a pound. A short while ago, it was $1.10. Accounting for the advance, dealers said, were higher replacement costs which reflected, in turn, a short crop. Current stocks are low, they added.

Ergot—Quote on ergot, NF, last week was $1 to $1.25 a pound.

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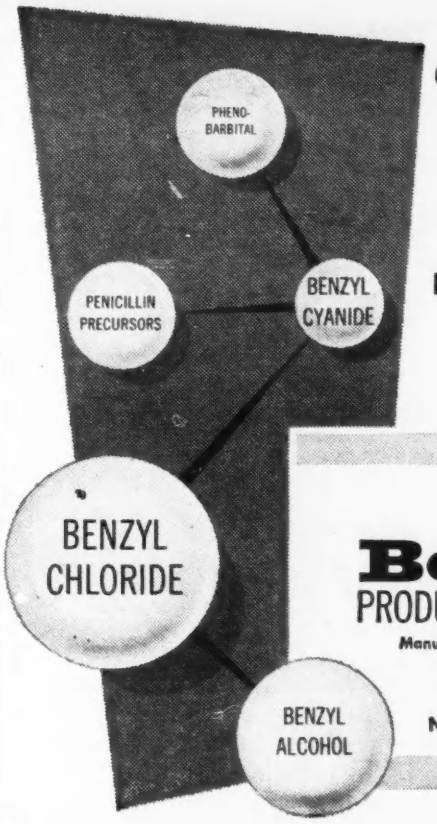

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Business is still in the process of picking up after the holiday slump and dealers report little activity thus far in 1960. Prices, on the whole, remain at their pre-Christmas levels with an overall feeling of firmness. The only price change recorded last week was in the aromatic, coumarin. It witnessed a 30 cent per pound decline. Orange oil continues quite weak, but no further reductions have been noted. On the other hand, grapefruit and tangerine oils show prospects of firming. Responsible for this, of course, is crop size. There is an abundance of orange oil both in Florida and in California and there is a marked scarcity of grapefruit and tangerine oils.

The phenomenal rise in the price of pepper during the past few months has, if nothing else, prompted organizations to compile information on production and consumption that might otherwise never have come to light.

We take the liberty of printing the following figures on estimated world production and world consumption for 1959. They were gathered by a trading company here in New York. All figures are in tons of 2,240 pounds each.

Production is expected to be between 54,500 and 56,500 tons. Broken down, the individual countries are expected to have produced the following amounts:

India, between 28,000 and 30,000 tons; Ceylon, 1,000 tons; Sarawak, 8,000 tons; Lampong, 10,000 tons; Muntok, 3,000 tons; Indonesian small islands, 500 tons; Thailand, 500 tons; Madagascar, 500 tons, and Brazil, 3,000 tons.

Consumption is expected to total 61,600 tons. Consumption of individual countries is expected to have been:

United States, 17,000 tons; Canada, 1,300 tons; South America, 5,000 tons; United Kingdom, 3,000 tons; West Europe, 8,000 tons; Iron Curtain countries, 6,500 tons; Middle East and Africa, 5,000 tons; India and Pakistan, 12,000 tons; Far East, 1,500 tons; China, 1,500 tons, and Australia and New Zealand, 800 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Coumarin, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1960
146.14	146.17	146.67	148.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Grapefruit — The limited supply of grapefruit has served to firm the market, according to reports from source. Prices continue to range between $1.95 and $2.50 per pound, however.

It might interest citrus oil consumers to know that grapefruit, an innocuous enough breakfast food, is supposedly descended from "forbidden fruit."

No one is quite sure of the origin of the grapefruit as we know it today, but it has been suggested in various historical records, that it is a hybrid of the sweet orange and the shaddock—sometimes referred to as "forbidden fruit."

According to the dictionary, the shaddock or pummelo is a pear-shaped citrus fruit resembling the grapefruit but differing from it having corse dry flesh usually of poor quality. The shaddock is the largest known citrus fruit.

Lavender—The market is rather quiet, according to information from dealers here in the New York area. Prices continue as follows: 35-37 percent ester, $1.85 per pound; 40-42 percent ester, $5 per pound, spike, $2.20 per pound.

This plant, according to reliable agricultural information, grows wild and spontaneously on the dry, barren, sunny mountains of southern France and nearby Italy. The plant is rather hearty and able to withstand cold storms which plague the high snow-covered mountains in the winter.

Sandalwood—Reports from source are that oil advanced a good $1 a pound immediately after the December auctions. Responsible for the rise, say the experts, is greater-than-normal demand.

Prices on spot continue to range between $15.75 and $17 per pound with good prospects of an advance within a few weeks.

The December auction, of course, is the principal one in Mysore. There is another auction in July.

Sandalwood users might be interested to know that the sandalwood industry in Mysore is closely regulated by the government. Every tree belongs to the government whether it is grown on public or private grounds.

The law requires all persons on whose property a sandal tree grows to give it the best of care.

Trees are planted and cared for according to specific government regulations. When the time comes for cutting trees, contractors bid for the jobs. The government forest officials mark the trees and transport the wood to government stations.

Felled trees are taken through the forests, over roads and finally by way of railroads to the forest service warehouses which are scattered throughout the producing regions.

Strange as it may seem to us in the United States, there is great danger of theft. People in Mysore actually steal trees, according to reliable information received here.

Guards patrol the forests and have the right to search any vehicle they might suspect of hauling away the sandalwood.

The wood, however, is not too easy to conceal, because of its pungent odor. Aware of this, some of the would-be thieves hide wood among sacks of coriander seed or onions—also pungent—hoping to camouflage the sandalwood odor.

Clever as they may be, these tricks seldom work because the guards, after many years of uncovering onion-smelling sandalwood, are careful inspectors.

Tangerine—Much the same condition exists in this market as does in the grapefruit market, according to information from source. This season's crop is reportedly a bit smaller than usual.

Prices, as yet, have not reflected much firmness. Florida material ranges between $3.10 and $4 per pound.

In the Sunshine state, tangerines ripen from the end of November to March. Most of the oil is expressed from the peels of the Dancy variety which probably originated from a seedling grown in St. John County in the grove of Colonel George L. Dancy.

He is said to have planted this variety in Florida in the 1870's.

How the tangerine got to North America in the first place is uncertain, but citrus fruit historians hypothesize that it came from China to the United States, very likely via the Mediterranean coast of Europe.

Fruit similar to what is grown in Florida may be found in China, Formosa and Japan.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—From its previous level, $3.60 per pound, this aromatic has dropped to $3.30 per pound.

It is interesting to note, at this time, that coumarin is found in balsams of Peru, vernal grass, tonka beans, liatris, oil of cassia, melilot, orchid, lavender and woodruff.

Nowadays, it is not used in food products—formerly its chief usage. It is, however, a popular flavoring agent for tobacco and perfumes.

Vanillin—Both vanillin and ethyl vanillin remain at their previously quoted levels. Company representatives in the New York area report that business slacked off as usual at year's end, but that sales are expected to pick up once manufacturing gets back into full swing.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—According to reports from dealers here in metropolitan New York, material from Batavia and Korintje remains at its previous levels. Very little material from Indonesia is being imported because of the firm floor prices there. The spot market is expected to firm in a short while, it was said.

Ginger—No material, it has been reported, is enjoying a very active season. That from India is slow moving; African is at a low ebb; Jamaican is relatively well maintained, and Nigerian has prospects for a good future.

Paprika—The market is generally weak, but material from Spain appears to be

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Pepper—Experts speculate that the upward trend will continue at least until the middle of the year. It seems that India is virtually the only country in the world that has any pepper to sell and, of course, this gives her enormous influence over the market.

Oleoresin Paprika—Although this oleoresin is not a regularly listed item in this publication, it might interest OPD readers to know that it is currently selling for $4.25 per pound in 25-pound tins.

Oleoresin paprika, the extracted oil of the spice paprika, is an all pure vegetable product, extremely high in Vitamin A from carotene. An average 50,000 color unit material contains aproximately 2,-500,000 International Units of Vitamin A per pound.

It is 100 percent soluble in all fats and oils, and in these mediums gives a 100 percent color and flavor release. It blends rapidly and quickly in all other oils, and requires no heat for complete uniform distribution.

In products containing both an oil as well as a water mass phase, oleoresin paprika disperses completely in the oil phase and depending upon the distribution of the oil through the mass, distributes its color and flavor accordingly.

The color imparted into a finshed product can range from a deep crimson red to a pale pinkish yellow, depending upon the dilutions used. Flavor is distributed accordingly. Dilutions of one part of oleoresin paprika to more than 10,000 parts other oils, are not uncommon.

In the production of oleoresin paprika, color variances are found in the ground paprika used as raw material. Ground paprika, depending upon the time of year, and the quality, produces oleoresin paprika ranging as low as 30,000 to in excess of 100,000 color units.

Considerable laboratory and plant work has been done with reference to the matter of color stability, and it has been learned that a highly refined oleoresin does not have as much color stability as an oil containing the small content of natural gums found in all ground paprika.

This is particularly true when oleoresin paprika is dispersed on dry bases; for example, salt, sugar, dextrose, flours or any combination thereof.

Oleoresin paprika may be used in all cases where a clear, completely soluble sparkling color and flavor is required—and in all cases where specks or particles of vegetable tissue detract from the appetizing appearance of a finished product.

Examples of such uses are mayonnaise, salad dressing, French and Russian dressing, oil dressings, sauces, condiments and cosmetics. It is used often in canned tamales, chili con carne and various other Mexican dishes.

Nalco Has New Silica Sol: A Fifty Percent Concentration

Nalco Chemical Company, Chicago, is making available commercially a new 50 percent concentrate of silica sol, containing 49 to 50 silica by weight.

An aqueous colloidal suspension of silica, the concentrate has been designated "Nalcoag 1050."

Substantial savings are now possible for users, Nalco says, through reductions in storage, handling and freight costs. The concentrate is available in 55-lb. non-returnable drums.

FLORASYNTH SALES MANAGER: John R. Miller, made eastern sales manager of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York.

CIBS Sets Meeting

The Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association will meet Thursday (January 14) at the Savoy Hilton hotel in New York. Speaker will be Herman C. Nolen, president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, whose topic is "Business Outlook for 1960, Pros and Cons."

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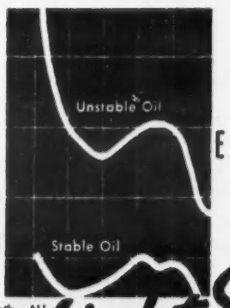

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Petroleum Derivatives

Despite the removal of the possible threat of a resumption of the steel strike, most producers contacted considered it unlikely that the petroleum derivatives market will be affected by the output from the cokeovens. Benzene, it was reported, is still tight and will remain so for the immediate future. Producers predict that it will be the second quarter or later before the supply of benzene can reach the comfortable stage. At present the reserves of benzene are at very low levels. Export benzene continues to bring in premium prices, often going for 3 to 4 cents a gallon more than the prevailing price.

Toluene is plentiful in all areas. Its abundance has been around for some time and little hope is entertained by producers for any change in the future. Export toluene is viewed by observers as troublesome. Prices have been depressed to such unrealistic levels that one producer voiced the threat of converting their equipment for other uses if the price should go any lower. Xylene is in much the same condition: surpluses building up with no sign of a source to drain it off. The problem in the aromatics, according to one producer, is the inability to maintain a proper balance between supply and demand. Unlike the aliphatics, where professionals guide the market, the aromatics are plagued by amateur elements. The imbalance between supply and demand should be a feature of the aromatics for some time.

Reflecting this analysis the aliphatics are moving at good volume this week. The only exception seems to be in relation to mineral spirits where earlier predictions for the paint trade set a $3 billion mark for total sales in 1960. Some trade sources feel that this goal will be a difficult one to meet in light of the slowdowns in the housing industry. It is hoped that an upswing in heavy construction will help offset this retrograde tendency and bring total sales back to their originally high anticipated levels.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 9, 1959
103.19	103.19	103.04	104.54

For Current Prices see page 9

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—No change is anticipated in the tight supply of benzene despite the removal of the threat of continuance of a steel strike. Most producers feel that it will be the middle of the year before the stocks of benzene can be termed comfortable. Right now, reserves of benzene are virtually non-existent and it should be some time before stocks are built up to normal levels.

The price of benzene under contract of 34 cents a gallon does not seem to be threatened by its scarcity. There are reports of a tankcar of benzene selling for 50 cents a gallon in the Southwest but they are believed to be isolated cases. Export benzene commands premium prices, often selling for 3-to-4 cents a gallon above the current price, with many orders left begging.

Toluene—The long supply position of this solvent continues to be a problem for producers. Little affected by the output from the cokeovens, petroleum producers see no change stemming from the steel settlement. The problem one producer feels is the maintaining of a proper balance between supply and demand. Export prices are believed to be at such deflated levels that one producer voiced the threat that petroleum producers would back off if they went any lower and convert their equipment to other uses.

Xylene—With one exception, most producers contacted reported long supply positions existing in the case of xylene. The lone dissenter stated that xylene is a little short at this time. All agreed however, that the steel situation has little relation to the supply condition of xylene. The abundance of xylene should be around for some time and little improvement is expected for the immediate future. Prices are unchanged from previous weeks.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 26 totaled 255,454,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 256,396,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 942,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,737,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 795,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—With the tapering off of vegetable oil extraction operations, the demand for hexane is routine this week. The other sources of hexane report inventory corrections taking some of the edge off demand in this area. As polyethylene and polymer operations account for a considerable part of hexane use, most producers hope for a greater end use patterns of these items to sustain the record hexane demand of 1959.

Mineral Spirits—The paint trade's prediction of a three billion dollar business made in 1960 last October seems to have been a little too optimistic. Housing construction suffering from the prevelent tight money policies combined with the seasonal drop off in painting activity has the paint people worried. As a result, heavy construction will have to take up the slack if the paint trade is to reach the three billion mark for 1960.

Mineral spirits, the largest paint volume solvent, is routine this week. Both the regular and odorless types remains ample in all areas. Prices are unchanged and no change is anticipated.

LPG's

Butane—In a report from the American Petroleum Institute, the output of butane for the period Dec. 1-15, from refinery sources was 18,980,000 gallons, an increase of 2,788,000 gallons over the 1958 level for the same period. LP production of butane for the first two weeks of December of 1959 was 87,047,000 gallons which is an advance from the corresponding period in 1958 of 17,834,000 gallons.

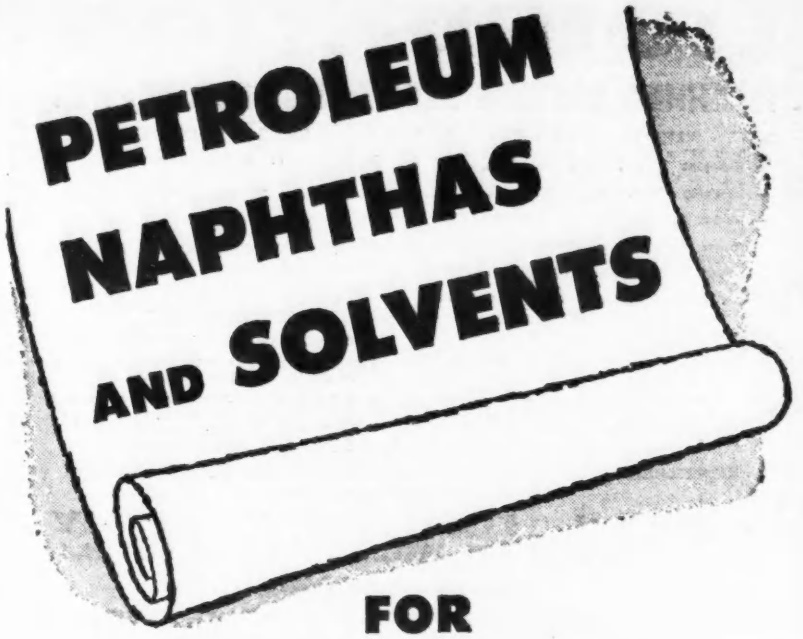
Propane—According to the A.P.I., production of propane from refineries for the period Dec. 1-15 was 72,576,000 gallons. This is an increase from the 1958 figure of 68,086,000 gallons. Output from LP sources was 175,313,000 gallons for the first two weeks of December, this compares with the previous years tally of 143,063,000 gallons for the corresponding period.

Miscellaneous

According to the Bureau of Mines, current reports of the industry for the week ended December 25, 1959, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,109,000 barrels, a decrease of 30,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,266,000 barrels were 195,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 101,000 barrels above the week ended December 26, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 964,000 barrels daily, compared with 969,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending December 25, crude oil production averaged 7,100,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,074,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 952,000 barrels daily.

The API estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended December 25 was 7,108,875 barrels.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8,266,000 barrels of crude oil daily.



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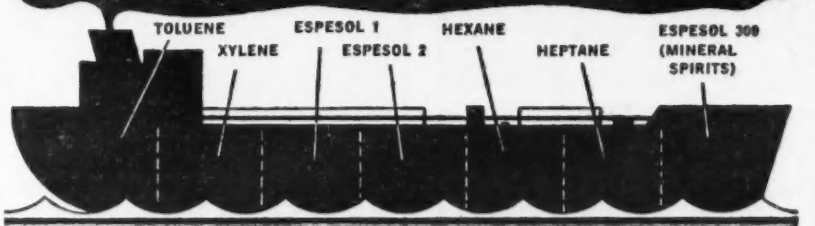

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Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 41*

"Hydrofol Acid 630" is a product described by ADM as overcoming the deterring effect of short chains normally found in coconut oil. It has a molecular weight of 220 to 228, maximum iodine value of one, acid value of 245 to 255. ADM suggests **"Hydrofol Acid 630"** for use as a raw material in the manufacture of baking type alkyds, specialty soaps, vinyl stabilizers, and textile auxiliaries.

ADM's **"Hydrofol Acid 150"** is a technical grade of stearic acid. A high melting point makes it suitable for grinding into a fine powder. Furthermore, states ADM, **"Hydrofol Acid 150"** is stable against light, heat, oxidation and decomposition. The material has a molecular weight of 279 to 286, maximum iodine value of 3, and acid value of 195 to 201. **"Hydrofol Acid 150"** is said to find use in the manufacture of diglycerol and mono-glycerol stearates, zinc and magnesium stearates, powdered metals, lubricating greases and esters.

A third ADM product is **"Distal 42,"** a distilled tallow fatty acid. Free of moisture, glycerine and protein, and light in color, it has a calculated molecular weight of 273 to 280, maximum iodine value of 40 to 60, acid value of 200 to 205 and it is 50 percent saturated. ADM recommends **"Distal 42"** as a tallow replacement for high quality hand soaps, lubricating greases, rubber catalysts, polishing compounds, detergents and surface active agents.

Filtering Materials

"Granular Darco" is one of a series put out by the Darco Department of the chemicals division of Atlas Powder Company. It is available in three mesh sizes: 4 x 12, 12 x 20, and 20 x 40 mesh. According to Atlas, the material is unsuited for the contact process in which the carbon is stirred in suspension and then filtered out. Rather, percolation processes are said to be preferable where large volumes of liquid, of low to moderate viscosity, are to be purified.

Atlas **"Granular Darco"** carbons are made from lignite and are in effect granular analogs of **"Darco S-51,"** a powdered grade. After activation by heat and steam, the material is washed with strong HCl to leach out extractable inorganics, followed by water washing to a pH of 5.0 to 7.0. **"Granular Darco,"** continues the company, usually contains no more than one percent water solubles as determined by four leachings with boiling water. Acid solubles, as determined by boiling with strong hydrochloric acids, seldom exceed three percent.

Atlas goes on to say that **"Granular Darco"** activated carbon is strongly electro-positive toward metals. Thus, it is necessary that in a bed or column the carbon be housed out of direct contact with metal. Such contact in the presence of an electrolyte, explains Atlas, will result in active corrosion with both destruction of the housing and heavy contamination of the liquid being treated.

"Nuchar" active carbons, produced by Industrial Chemical Sales Division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, are made from a residual organic material which is recovered during the manufacture of pulp and then is carbonized and activated to form an active carbon with a large surface area. West Virginia claims that one gram of **"Nuchar"** will contain as many as 120 billion particles and will have a total surface area of from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet.

According to the company, **"Nuchar"** grades can be supplied in either granular form for use in percolation column or in powdered form for batch application. West Virginia goes on to say that as well as removing impurities, **"Nuchar"** is used to absorb desirable materials which are to be recovered, such as antibiotics or precious metals.

Discussing several grades of **"Nuchar,"** West Virginia says that **"Nuchar C-190"** has a very high adsorptive capacity which is particularly adaptable for purifying enzymes, vitamins, dextrose, lactic acid, and plasticizers. It is also used for recovery of precious metals and antibiotics and may be incorporated in reclaimed rubber. Concerning application, West Virginia states that **"Nuchar C-190"** may be added during esterification reactions to give a product of lighter color.

West Virginia's **"Nuchar KD"** is a filtering aid for highly alkaline solutions which would otherwise become contaminated with silica if diatomaceous earth were used as the filtering aids. **"Nuchar KD"** is said to have an apparent density of about 15 pounds per cubic foot.

"Nuchar KPC," which is **"Nuchar KD"** ground to a finer particle size, has been found to be useful as a precoat in filtrations, reports West Virginia. Furthermore, the company says that **"Nuchar KPC"** has a slower filtration rate than **"KD."**

Nitrogen World Picture

—*Continued from page 5*

ish producers, and for this reason it would seem quite pointless for exporting countries to make any further reductions." Aikman says.

Chile, according to the report, has been favored by steady labor conditions and in the absence of strikes, production there during the year ended June 30, 1959, amounted to 202,000 tons of nitrogen—only a little less than in the previous year.

"Production at the mechanized plants was well maintained but due to increasing costs, the Shanks producers have found themselves obliged to cut production by 10 percent," Aikman, notes.

World output of nitrogen was reported up 9½ percent during the 1958-59 period, and consumption up 7 percent. For Europe and Egypt, considered as a unit, the increase was greater according to Aikman production up nearly 12 percent, consumption up 8 percent.

Freight Rates Recovery Good

"Freight rates," the report goes on, "have generally made a good recovery during the past three months, and if this trend continues the Japanese will be in a favorable position to sell in the Far East whilst the Americans will be at a disadvantage for all their exports except in the Caribbean, and Central and South America.

The benefit to Japan, Aikman discloses, is particularly welcome right now, even if it means some diminution of American business. For stocks in Japan are still perilously high, in contrast to those of other countries.

Says Aikman "In spite of recent sales to Korea, India and other countries, the stock position in Japan must still be causing concern and some rationalization or curtailment of production can be expected."

Plastics Seen Soaring

—*Continued from page 7*

so bad at that, according to the survey, was the 1959 business picture for plastics mold makers. The mold people, it is noted, ran into a sales decline during the first five months of the year. However, in June a trend reversal took place, and new mold business scored increases during every subsequent month.

Based on monthly sales statistics compiled by the society, thermosetting molding was up 11 percent last year; thermoplastic up 24 percent, and extrusion up 45 percent.

Plastics makers were asked by the surveyors, "How is your company's business now?" "Excellent," replied 102, as against only sixty-six in 1958; 231 reported good, versus 253 in 1958; fourteen said poor, versus forty-six in 1958.

Volume Higher for Most

To the question, "Is your volume higher or lower than in 1958?" 307 companies replied higher; seven the same; thirty-five lower. Of the latter, about half attributed the lower volume to strikes in related industries.

Profits were higher for 227 companies, about the same for fifteen, lower for eighty-two.

In each of the last seven years the plastics industry has made a new record, but 1959's 25 percent increase over 1958 far exceeds the original expectations of 10 percent, the society notes. And concludes:

"With such a successful 1959 and with planned expansion programs for this year averaging 25 percent, there is every indication that the plastics industry will experience another record-making twelve months. This, it is anticipated, will result in at least a 15 percent increase in this year's business."

Nylon-6 Cord Capacity

—*Continued from page 3*

barrel attack: Not only is an attempt being made to crack the new equipment market, but to push aside conventional nylon-6/6, which is made by Chemstrand Corporation and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Currently, nylon-6 is believed to possess around 25 percent of the total nylon tire cord market. Should the new equipment market be cracked it would mean inroads into consumption estimated in the neighborhood of 300 million pounds per year of tire yarn.

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1—Louisville 4'6" x 40' Aluminum Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

2—Link Belt 6'4" x 24' S.S. Roto Louvre Dryers.

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Buflovak Monel Evaporator: 550 sq. ft.

2—Struthers Wells 2000 gals. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—Unused Pfaudler 200 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed agitated Reactor with 120 sq. ft. Condenser and packed column.

2—Pfaudler 50 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—#5 Mikro Atomizer, S.S.

3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.

1—Stokes R4 Preform Press.

2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox steel jktd. agtd. Reactor.

1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank 7' x 25', 50 psi.

1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal with nickel coils.

1—4000 gal. Haveg 60 Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.

1—375 gal. Alum. closed jacketed kettle.

6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 536, 396, 315, 250 sq. ft.

1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

2—AT&M 48" Suspended 316 S.S. basket.

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Cont.

1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.

1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.

2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.

1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.

2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.

1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.

1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 24" x 30" Single Drum Flaker.

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.

1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.

2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.

1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.

1—Readco 200 gal. S.S. jacketed, double arm.

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 60 HP.

1—Baker Perkins #15USE S.S. jacketed, dispersion blades, 75 HP.

5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.

2—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-½ HP XP motors.

3—Steel jktd. Powder Mixers: 225, 350 cu ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

8—Stokes DD2, DDS2, T, "R", RD-3, "F" Tablet Presses.

2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.

3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30" x 104", triple deck.

25—Chlorimet, Durimet, and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 6".

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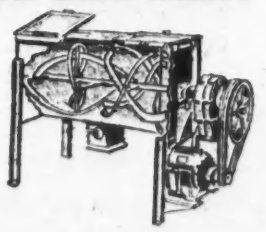

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1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

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Coolant Is Dow's Latest

—Continued from page 5

mulations to find a near-perfect fluid that would meet the wide range of operating conditions throughout the nation. Many local waters when used in the cooling system are great builders of rust and corrosion.

The new full-fill coolant is said to eliminate these problems by removing the need to add water. The new fluid has superior rust and corrosion protection for all cooling system metals, particularly aluminum, Dow engineers say. They called it, "especially advantageous in automobile engines which have considerable aluminum in the cooling system."

Dow is showing the new product to engineers and editors attending the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers in Detroit at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel today (January 11).

The new fluid will be available to the consumer only through service dealers, who will prepare the cooling system and install the coolant, Dow reports.

Colors Fight Shaping Up

—Continued from page 3

upheld by the Supreme Court in the Citrus Fruit Exchange case involving the use of red No. 32 for coloring oranges. The authority of the secretary to decertify the stocks, however, by withdrawing certificates previously issued has not been adjudicated.

It is expected that this matter along with other questions involving control of colors will be put before Congress when hearings are held on the administration's bill for pre-testing colors that are used in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Chairman Oren Harris of the house interstate commerce committee may announce the hearing date shortly. The bill is slated to be one of the first matters to come before the committee in the new session.

The hearings may also serve as the vehicle for a progress report on the new food additives law. HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming has announced that he plans to ask the committee to modify the Delaney cancer clause and repeal the grandfather clause in the food additives law when he testifies on the color bill.

He may also be asked to express his views on the desirability of extending the effective date of the food additives law to give industry more time to comply.

Requirements of Food Additives Law

Under the food additives amendment, no additive in use prior to January 1, 1958, may continue to be used in foods after March 6 unless it has been cleared for safety or granted an extension of time to make the necessary safety tests.

It is estimated that more than 800 additives will be affected. Efforts to stir industry into action to file requests for clearances or petitions for extension of time have thus far been only slightly effective.

At the last count, fewer than sixty petitions for clearances had been filed and only seven clearances had been granted.

Last week the agency announced the filing of these three petitions:

Corn Products Company, Waverly, N.Y., proposing a tolerance of sixty-five parts per million of diethyl carbamazine as an anthelmintic in dog foods for the elimination for large round worms.

Swift & Co., Chicago, proposing a tolerance for sodium lauryl sulfate as an emulsifying agent of 1,000 parts per million in egg white solids and 125 parts per million in liquid or frozen egg whites.

Kalamazoo Spice Extracting Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., proposes tolerances for residues of solvents used in the extraction of spice oleoresins as follows: acetone, thirty parts per million; ethylene dichloride, twenty-five parts per million; hexane, twenty-five parts per million; isopropyl alcohol, fifty parts per million; methanol, fifty parts per million; methylene chloride, thirty parts per million, and trichloral ethylene, thirty parts per million.

Advertisers' Index

Acme Hardesty Co. ... 47
Acra Electric Corporation ... 48
Allied Chemical Corporation, General Chemical Division ... 10
Allied Chemical Corporation—Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division ... 43
Allied Chemical Corporation, Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division ... 47
American Agricultural Chemical Co. ... 1
American Cyanamid Company Process Chemicals Department ... 35
American Lignite Products Co. ... 49
American Zinc Sales Company ... 31
Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. ... 52
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Chemical Products Division ... 48
Argus Chemical Corporation ... 40
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. ... 37

Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. ... 62
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. ... 25, 34, 40
Benzol Products Company ... 53
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. ... 34
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. ... 33
Biochemical Corp. of America ... 52
Bios Laboratories, Inc. ... 53
Blockson Chemical Company ... 36
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. ... 33
Bowman, Charles, & Co. ... 53
Brill Equipment Company ... 58, 59
Brode Corporation, The ... 45

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division ... 64
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. ... 61
Chemical Service Corp. ... 62, 64
Chemical Solvents, Inc ... 64
Chemsol, Inc. ... 62
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 27, 33
Commercial Solvents Corporation ... 23
Coupe, Robert A. ... 34
Cowles Chemical Company ... 64

Darling & Co. ... 47
Diamond Alkali Company ... 1
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company ... 40
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc. ... 8
Dow Chemical Company, The ... 35, 38, 51
Duff Chemical Company, Inc. ... 34
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. ... 46
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co.,—(Inc.) 35, 51
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. ... 37

Eastern States Petroleum & Chemical Company, Division Signal Oil & Gas Company 57
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. ... 11, 45
Emery Industries, Inc. ... 49
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. ... 58
Erie Casein Dryers ... 46

Fezandie & Sperrle ... 45
Filter Fabrics, Inc. ... 46
Fine Organics, Inc. ... 64
First Machinery Corp. ... 59
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. ... 55
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. ... 55

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc. ... 52
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. ... 61
Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co., Inc. ... 45
Gitlan, Charles, & Co., Inc. ... 34
Grace Chemical Company, Division of W. R. Grace & Co. ... 46
Grace, W. R., & Company ... 24
Greeff, R. W., & Co. ... 41
Gross, A., & Company ... 47
Gulf Oil Corporation ... 44

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. ... 40
Harshaw Chemical Co., The ... 52
Haymans Mfg. & Sales Co. ... 58
Heat & Power Co., Inc. ... 60
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated ... 13
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation ... 17
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. ... 2
Hooker Chemical Corporation ... 34
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. ... 55

Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Division ... 43
International Petrosolvents, Inc. ... 40
International Testing Laboratories, Inc. ... 37

Jasper Machinery Company, Inc. ... 58
Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. ... 15

Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division ... 42

Lawler Company ... 61
Lebanon Chemical Co. ... 37
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. ... 48
Lever Brothers Company ... 39
Loeb, H., & Son ... 61
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. ... 60
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated ... 39
Lueders, George, & Co., Incorporated ... 55

Machinecraft Corp. ... 58
Machinery & Equipment Company ... 58, 60, 61
Machinery & Equipment Co., The ... 60
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. ... 55
Meer Corporation ... 53
Midland Tar Distillers, Inc., The ... 44
Minute Maid Corporation, Citrus Products Division ... 54
Mississippi Lime Company ... 35
Mutual Citrus Products Company ... 21

National Casein ... 48
New Jersey Zinc Company, The ... 41
Nysco Laboratories ... 52

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Chemical Division ... 38
Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp. ... 37
Oronite Chemical Company ... 18

Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. ... 48
Penick, S. B., & Company ... 56
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division ... 1
Pennsylvania Refining Company ... 56
Perry Equipment Corp. ... 60
Philadelphia Quartz Company ... 36
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. ... 64
Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation ... 43
Potash Company of America ... 37
Prior Chemical Corporation ... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. ... 60
Procter & Gamble Co. ... 39
Publicker Industries, Inc. ... 1

R.I.T.A. Chemical Corporation ... 48
Rambach Chemical Company ... 62
Raney Catalyst Co. ... 39
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. ... 45
Republic Steel Corporation ... 37
Richlyn Laboratories ... 50
Richter Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. ... 52
Rosenthal's, Joseph, Sons, Inc. ... 60
Ross, F. H., & Co. ... 34

St. Joseph Lead Co. ... 44
Shell Chemical Corporation ... 26
Shell Oil Company ... 57
Spencer Chemical Company ... 39
Stein Equipment Co. ... 60
Sunkist Growers, Inc. ... 20
Sussman, Louis, Inc. ... 62

Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corp. ... 39
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. ... 35
Titanium Pigment Corporation ... 29
Todd, A. M., Company ... 52, 56
Turner, Joseph, & Co. ... 38

Union Standard Equipment Co. ... 61
United Box & Lumber Co. ... 36
United Fuel Gas Company ... 56
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation ... 1
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, Division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation ... 28a, 28b
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc. ... 46

van Ameringen-Haebler, Division of International Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. ... 58
Vulcan Containers, Inc. ... 22

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc. ... 48
Western Condensing Co. ... 19
Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation ... 6
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. ... 49
Wolf, Bill, Inc. ... 61
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation ... 36

Zink & Triest Co. ... 56

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ACETOACETATE—100 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Antwerp
ACETOACET-m-XYLIDIDE—20 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Antwerp
ADIPHENINE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 dm, Polychemical International Corp, Genoa
AGAR—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Pusan
ALUMINUM POWDER—15 dms, Crescent Bronze Powder Co, Hamburg
5 dms, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Hamburg
AMBER OIL—6 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—240 cs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
50 dms, Rotterdam
ANGELICA ROOT—18 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Hamburg
ANILINE DYES—5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
57 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
143 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
17 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
4 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
42 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—263 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
65 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
200 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Callao
286 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—210 bgs, Hamburg
200 bgs, Havre
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,900 bls, N American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
BEESWAX—100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Rio de Janeiro
30 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
19 bgs, Havana
59 bgs, Lobito
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
460 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Antwerp
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Callao
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
803 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CAMPHOR POWDER—30 cs, H A Gogarty, Hong Kong
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—8 bgs, Toronto Dominion Bank, Fortaleza
186 bgs, M Arguese & Co, Parnahiba
163 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahiba
88 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahiba
188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Parnahiba
250 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Parnahiba
200 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Sao Luiz, Maranhao
CASEIN—112 bgs, Ponta Delgada
617 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—258 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
424 bls, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—262 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—112 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHARCOAL, ANIMAL—1,000 bgs, National Sugar Refining Corp, Glasgow
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHICORY ROOT—120 bgs, E O Schaeffer Chemical Co, Hamburg
CHLORAL HYDRATE—11 dms, Hamburg
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Galle
CLOVE—100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Tamatave
200 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
200 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
200 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
50 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—71 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
5 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Tamatave
14 dms, R D Webb & Co, Tamatave
5 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Tamatave
18 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
5 dms, A Verley & Co, Tamatave
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
CLOVE LEAF OIL—46 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
COBALT OXIDE—152 cks, Antwerp
COBALT POWDER—50 cks, C Hardy, Havre
COBALT SULFATE—20 dms, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—740 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
400 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Manila
162 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—590 dms, Lisbon
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—625 bgs, Louis Furth, Haifa
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Hamburg
600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
710 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—80 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Naples
500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Leghorn
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—220 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
100 cs, D Young, Yokohama
DEGRAS—50 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
18 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Corp, Liverpool
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—7 kgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—435 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
860 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—4 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
28 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Reichhard Coulston, Bremen
1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,770 bgs, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT—979 bgs, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Liverpool
FATTY ALCOHOL—99 tons, Onyx Oil & Chemical Co, Aarhus
FENUGREEK SEED—39 bgs, E O Schaeffer Chemical Co, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—287,090 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
193,654 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
83,320 bbls, Reserve Terminal Corp, Curacao
115,697 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
313,877 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
336,982 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
112,815 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
163,165 bbls, Texaco Co, Las Piedras
97,534 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Curacao
110,225 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Aruba
157,508 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Aruba
127,724 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,979 bbls, Stewart Petroleum Co, Aruba
81,469 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Curacao
173,022 bbls, American Independent Oil Co, Mena Abdulla
GELATIN—460 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Gothenburg
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, B Young, London
131 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
384 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
75 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
330 bgs, Hamburg
GENTIAN ROOT—600 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
GERANIUM OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
GLUE—426 bgs, F H Cone, Bremen
451 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
14 dms, Franco Belgian Corp, Bordeaux
GLUE, BONE—920 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
300 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, National City Bank, Bremen
500 bgs, J E Potter Co, Tamatave
320 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—90 dms, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,395 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
HORNMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
HYDROFLUMETHIAZIDE—5 cs, Squibb International, Liverpool
IRON POWDER—6 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—263 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
KOLA NUTS—310 bgs, Lagos
LACTOSE—20 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Lisbon
LAVANDIN OIL—250 dms, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—5 cs, Yarley of London, London
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—28 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—276 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—80 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—60 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MINERAL COLORS—60 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,110 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—40 bgs, Hamburg
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—8 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, J W Beardsley, London
100 bgs, C Gulden, London
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, First National Chicago, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—694 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
64 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
870 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
1,263 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, London
1,428 bgs, Rotterdam
b-NAPHTHOL—280 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—80 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Hamburg
NIACIN—24 bbls, Gyma Lab, Genoa
NIACINAMIDE—25 bbls, Gyma Lab, Genoa
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—9 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
103 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
OURICURY WAX—55 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Salvador
66 bgs, Bank of N Y, Salvador
PALM OIL—501 tons, E F Drew & Co, Liverpool
PALMKERNEL OIL—151 tons, Best Foods Inc, Antwerp
265 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
520 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
PARAFFIN WAX—18 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Hamburg
PARSLEY SEED—60 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—24 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
30 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—900 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,400 bls, Garden Supply Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—340 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem-Para
200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Belem-Para
315 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Yokohama
200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Yokohama
612 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lagos
200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
200 bgss, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
200 bgs, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, W L Willner Co, Singapore
70 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, A A Savia, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 cs, Dorf International, London
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—89,997 bbls, Kerr McGee Oil Industries, Puerto La Cruz
119,000 bbls, Ingram Trading Co, Puerto La Cruz
274,707 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
191,821 bbls, Sunray Midcontinent Oil Co, La Salina
173,101 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
133,804 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, La Salina
125,415 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co Punta de Palmas
169,967 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
PHENYLBUTAZONE—2 dms, Polychemical International Corp, Genoa
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE—39 dms, Lubrizol Corp, Liverpool
PHTHALIC ACID—5 cks, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—600 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Antwerp
429 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—6 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—751 cs, Hamburg
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—3,300 bgs, E W Seward, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, H Rubinoff & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICATE—85 bgs, Alton & Co, Havre
PRUSSIAN BLUE—13 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
PYRITES—422 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
211 cks, Lisbon
QUINIDINE SULFATE—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, Lisbon
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
100 bls, Sokol & Co, Rijeka
100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—1 cs, Rotterdam
SAPONIN—10 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SESAME SEED, HULLED—1,000 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
700 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
600 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
175 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
1,000 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SOAP BARK—707 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
251 bls, Ibieta Frenk International, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—150 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM CASEINATE—200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—1,000 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 cs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Rotterdam
SPEARMINT LEAVES—27 cs, Alexandria
SPERM OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, Glasgow
SPERMACETI WAX—175 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
STANNIC SULFIDE—2 dms, City Chemical Corp, London
STARCH—600 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—5,780 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—500 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Marseille
TAPIOCA FLOUR—660 bgs, Lome
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
TELLURIUM TETRACHLORIDE—1 cs, City Chemical Corp, London
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—6 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
TOLU BALSAM—6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, La Libertad
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Gothenburg
UREA, SYNTHETIC—5,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
9 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
11 cs, J H Schroder, Havre
VEGETABLE OIL—15 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam
VETIVER OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,432 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille
ZINC WHITE—160 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZINC YELLOW—300 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp

Los Angeles

COPRA—500 tons, National City Bank, Medina
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Zamboanga
250 tons, Manila
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
PEATMOSS—500 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—346,194 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
71,328 bbls, Golden Bear Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
ZIRCON SAND—4,193 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane
996 bgs, Brisbane

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,120 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,200 bgs, Ehret Trading Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
5,520 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—495 tons, Velleman Corp, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—91 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Durban
500 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
2,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
200 tons, Santos
EARTH COLORS—1,890 bgs, Larnaca
FUEL OIL—97,342 bbls, Hess Oil Co, Punta Cardon
225,791 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
134,736 bbls, Texaco Co, Puerto La Cruz
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,050 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—9,874 bls, Basrah
5,064 bls, Bushire
LITHARGE—182 dms, Tampico
MAGNESITE—1,000 tons, Split
OCHRE—448 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Capetown
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
2,000 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—164,640 bbls, Texaco Co, Covenas
125,816 bbls, Texaco Co, Sidon
538,911 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
311,032 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
270,399 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
200,967 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, El Palito
105,960 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
491,879 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
222,137 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
132,197 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
104,918 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, San Lorenzo
123,584 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto Miranda
183,025 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
127,458 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Bilbao
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,520 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,057 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RESIN—138 dms, Harris Manufacturing Co, Bremen
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Penna Banking Corp, Calcutta
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TANNING EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Tanning Exchange, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,700 bgs, Itajai
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
WATTLE BARK—1,105 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, East London
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—7,908 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CASEIN—798 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Melbourne
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—400 bgs, H J Boutin, Gothenburg
CUTTLEFISH BONE—25 cs, C M Volkman & Co, Kobe
FUEL OIL—54,967 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Aruba
PEATMOSS—420 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremerhaven
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, P W Bellingall, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—131,368 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
209,624 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
SODA, CAUSTIC—180 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Gothenburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—267 bgs, P W Bellingall, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
610 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane

Bids Wanted

Paint, and Paint Products, 23,438 gals., paint oil, various Fed. Specs., Bid IFB 155-1945-60B; 10,344 gals., Varnish Asphalt, variols Fed. Specs., Bid IFB 155-1945-60B; Jan. 15; 48,735 gals., Enamel, deck interior, Spec. MIL-P-18120 (Ships), Bid IFB 155-1943-60B; Jan. 13; 34,758 gals., Paint Oil, various Fed. Specs., Bid IFB 155-1959-60B; 70,045 gals., Turpentine, Spec. Fed. TT-T-801A Type I, class A or B, Bid IFB 155-2000-60B, Jan. 18; 317,518 gals., Enamel, various military specs., Bid IFB 155-2015-60B, Jan. 20; 80,825 gals., Spec. Fed. TT-E-489B, Bid IFB 155-2015-60B, Jan. 18; 12,300 gals., Enamel Spec. Fed. MIL-E-5527 Amend. 1, Bid IFB 155-2015-60B, Jan. 19; 47,975 gals., Enamel, Lusterless, Spec. Fed. TT-E-527D, Bid IFB 155-2015-60B, Jan. 26; 14,548 gals., Lacquer, Spec. MIL-L-6805C, Bid IFB 155-2015-60B, Jan. 18; 13,045 gals., Enamel, Spec. MIL-P-15145A, Amend. 2 with GSSO Spec. exception 8010-209, Bid IFB 155-1987-60B, Jan. 18; 26,600 gals., Enamel, Spec. Fed. TT-E-491, Bid IFB 155-1987-60B, Jan. 19; 13,175 gals., Enamel Ship, Spec. MIL-P-1264A with GSSO Spec. exception 8010-307, IFB 155-1816-60B, Jan. 19; 12,688 gals., Enamel Spec. MIL-HP-17970 B (ships) Amend. 1, Bid IFB 155-1786-60B, Jan. 18, General Stores Supply Office, 7050 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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